The WEEKLY Post.

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WHAT THE WIND—ELVES HEARD AND SAW.

The West Wind:

The saddest sound that I ever heard
Was the wailing plaint of a mother-bird
For the one wee nestling that cheered her nest,
Dead, with a thorn in its pretty breast.

The South Wind:

I have known a sight that was sadder still:
There's a grave up yonder, upon the hill,
And a mother weeps at her poor boy's name,
For his ruined soul, and his guilt and shame.

The West Wind:

The sweetest sight that I ever knew
Was the kiss of two lovers whose love was true,
As they pledged themselves, come weal or woe,
One path in life they would henceforth know.

The South Wind:

Once, when a weary old man died,
I saw Heaven's gates swung open wide,
And his wife, who an angel long had been,
Stretched welcoming hands, and cried, "Dear, come in!"
And the look on her face!—I was dumb with awe—
A sight that was grander I never saw.

The West Wind:

Last night, when the stars were out in the blue,
Like a dead white lily kissed by dew,
I saw a baby of two short years
Wet its mourning mother's tears.

The South Wind:

I saw a mother go in one day
Through the gates of Heaven, and heard her say,
"Is my baby here?" And they put in her arms
A wee child, sweet with a baby's charms;
And she cried as she kissed it, her face aglow,
"I have found my babe! *This is Heaven, I know!*"

—Eben E. Rexford.

OVER THE FALLS.

The summer wood was tuneful with the chirp and twitter of the feathered denizens of its cool coverts. The balmy air was laden with the fragrant exhalations of the garlands with which Flora had adorned her sylvan retreat. But bird and flower were rivalled, the one by the merry voices, the other by the gay dresses of the happy throng that sported amid the shady vistas.

Out on the river glided a daintily-fashioned skiff, propelled by a pair of sculls in the hands of Harold Rayburn. Seated on the stern thwart, with her white hand trailing in the water, was Maud Harcourt. Mingled with the sounds of the wood and the ripple of the water against their prow, came to them in a subdued monotone the noise of the waterfall, some little distance down the stream.

Rayburn's face twitched nervously with suppressed emotion, as he rested on his oars, awaiting Maud's reply. The face of the latter alternately flushed and paled, as she drew her breath two or three times, as if about to speak, and as often hesitated. Presently she looked up and the earnest commiseration she felt was attested by the tremor in her voice and the tear that gathered in her eye.

"Mr. Rayburn" she said, "I cannot sufficiently express to you the real sorrow that your declaration has caused me. I—I cannot tell you the pain it costs me to inflict suffering upon you, as I must, by a denial. Believe me, my regard for you has always been that of a sincere friend;but it can never ripen into that perfect unity of feeling that should exist between those who assume the relationship you propose. O, sir! I do grieve at your disappointment! I beg your pardon for my instrumentality in bringing it about. Indeed—indeed, I did not think it was coming to this!"

With eyes now streaming, she leaned forward in the earnestness of her sympathy for the evidently keen suffering of the man, and laid her trembling hand on his.

At her words, a purple flush had mounted to his brow to give place to a pallor like that of death. Then he sat quivering with inward emotion.

The woman became frightened at seeing the man so moved.

"Mr. Rayburn! Mr. Rayburn!" she expostulated, with startled eyes.

With an effort he spoke as if wresting his tongue from a spell that bound it.

"Miss Harcourt, have I your answer!"

His manner and look thrilled her breast with an undefined fear; yet there was infinite compassion in the tender cadence of her voice as she replied simply:

"Yes!"

The smouldering volcano nowb urst forth in a wild gust of jealous rage.

"And do you reject me for him?"

Her heart gave a bound that blanched cheeks and lip. She looked up at the man, first in startled surprise,then with awakening indignation. The color came back and settled in a glowing spot on either cheek.

"Do I understand you, sir?"

"I say, do you trample me under foot for a labor-begrimed mudsill?"

His hot Southern blood flashed in his eye, burned in his cheek, and quivered in his thin, dilated nostril.

The cheek of the girl paled with wounded dignity, and perhaps something more. Her hands were clasped spasmodically in her lap. In her voice was the calm of strong feeling under restraint.

"Mr. Rayburn," she said, "surely you forget yourself. No gentlemen would—"

But he interrupted her with a sudden revulsion of feelings his wild jealousy superseded by equally passionate tenderness.

"O! Maud, Maud! Don't—for God's sake,don't reject me! O, I love you so, my adorable one! All the world cannot give you a love such as mine! You—you, Maud, were once of our delightful tropical clime. Then what are the cold North and its people to you? You know how we can love. You shall be my princess—my angel! O! dear one give yourself to me! I will be your slave! your slightest wish shall be my law! Nay, I will anticipate—"

Maud raised her hand to check the impetuous tide of his passion.

"Enough, Mr. Rayburn," she said. "You will not compel me to repeat what it has been so painful for me to say."

"But I say I will not give you up. It would be like banishment from heaven to lose you. You must be mine! You shall be mine!"

His pertinacity annoyed Maud, and she said, coldly and with a slight frown:

"Mr. Rayburn, may I request to be put ashore?"

"Never until you promise to be my wife!"

Maud's lip curled.

"Don't be childish, sir," she said.'

"And do you think I would take you to him?" he demanded, hotly. "While I fully appreciate the honor of being supplanted by a fortune hunting attorney——"

Maud was thoroughly aroused. Stamping her foot, she interrupted him.

"Mr. Rayburn, I demand that you place me on shore, and without delay!"

"And I emphatically decline to comply. Maud Harcourt, I have loved you as never man loved woman before. I would barter my soul to possess you. You have seen fit to spurn my love. But the interloping scoundrel who has won you from me shall never enjoy his triumph. If he succeeds in robbing me, he shall never possess you himself."

The girl regarded him steadily, with a contemptuous—a most pitying curl of the lip.

"Would you know how I will prevent it? Do you hear the noise of yonder cataract! Every moment brings us nearer it! If I cannot wed with you,I can at least die with you!"

Maud laughed impatiently.

"Mr. Rayburn," she said, "I have always felt a kindly regard for you. While you have destroyed my friendship, do not force me to withdraw my respect also, by making me think you capable of threatening a woman—and with so absurd a menace."

"Pah! What do I care for the idle formalities of the world—whims, caprices,crotchets all! Life is weighed in the balance with death! Heaven is on the one hand—hell on the other! Maud Harcourt, by the God above us, I will never yield you to another! Death in your company is infinitely preferable to life without you."

"You seem to forget that it requires courage to go to self-destruction, she said, sarcastically.

"What I may lack in courage is more than compensated by despair," he returned.

She did not yet believe him capable of carrying out his threat. She felt annoyed beyond measure. Every moment was making the situation intolerable. She wished to end the matter.

"Will you put me ashore?" she asked.

"No."

"Then I can manage without your assistance."

She arose, as if about to take the sculls into her own hands. He withdrew them from the row-locks, and held them out over the water. She looked at him angrily, still without a clearly-defined fear.

"Mr. Rayburn, what does this mean?

"That I am in deadly earnest!"

"Shall I call for assistance?"

"Maud, will you marry me?"

"Never!"

"For the last time!"

She might have seen it in the steely glitter of his eye. She might have seen it in the white ring that appeared about his tightly compressed lips. But we are slow to believe that our friends—those with whom we are in daily association, and whom we know so intimately—would wittingly do us a fatal injury;and then she was a woman angry.

"Give me the oars!" she cried imperiously stamping her foot as she stood in the boat.

"Take them!"

And with a bitter smile, he flung them from him out into the stream.

As for Maud she was paralyzed. For the first time the full realization of the situation burst upon her. The voice of her companion sounded strangely and far away as he continued:

"See! we are already in the rapids! Heaven nor hell can save us now!"

His eyes continued to dilate. His lips were drawn back from the teeth in a horrible grimace.

"O, it is grand!" he cried. This our triumphal barge! Ho, for the nuptials of death!"

And his laugh rang out wildly over the water. He was insane!

The woman stood erect and motionless as a statue. Her eyes were fixed upon the rapidly, yet silently gliding tide that was bearing them on to destruction. The moss and weeds that clung to the discolored rocks on the bottom swayed to and fro like wriggling serpents. The black waters flowed over and on, ceaselessly, remorselessly, implacably.

Scream after scream rent the air and startled the gay revelers from their merry-making. Guy Russell darted from a bevy of frightened girls, in whose midst he was standing, and ran to the river bank. The scene that there met his view made the strong man for a moment as weak as a woman.

Out in the rapid current drifted an oarless boat. Hatless, and with his hair flying in the wind, a man stood amidships, looking down the stream. His eyes were fixed upon the rapidly-nearing precipice, toward which the frail bark was being swept. With a wild laugh he pointed it out to a woman cowering in the stern. It was her scream that had summoned her lover to her aid; it was the sight of her peril that blanched his lips and palsied his frame.

He recovered in a moment, and called frantically to a boat at a little distance containing a lady and gentleman. The bewildered oarsman, instead of complying,began to row down stream as if he would himself go to the rescue. But Guy knew how futile would be the efforts of so poor an agent. In a case of such emergency he would trust no one but himself.

"Bring that boat ashore!" he commanded so peremptorily as to constrain obedience. Rushing to the waist into the stream he drew the boat to the beach, and while the excited boatman scrambled out, lifted the trembling woman bodily from the skiff and set her down ankle-deep in the water, where she would have fallen but for the timely support of her escort.

Leaping in, he sprang to the oars, and sent the light wherry spinning over the water in hot persuit.

The bank was now lined with terrified spectators of the fearful race. One elderly female stretched her arms out over the water in an agony of supplication.

"O! Maud! Maud! Father in Heaven! spare her! Do not tear my baby from me!"

In the awful presence of Death, her mind went back over the years and the grown woman was again sucking on her breast. Unconsciousness relieved the anguish of the mother over the impending destruction of her only child, and she sunk into the arms of the trembling, weeping women about her.

But who is this whose hoary locks are blown about by the wind? Knee deep in the water, he follows down the stream. Never once removing his streaming eyes from the frail bark that, freighted with his dearest hopes, dances like a cockle-shell on the wave, he wrings his hands and invokes the aid of those impotent like himself.

"My child! My child! Who will save her! A boat!—for God's sake, get a boat! Ten thousand dollars to the man who dares to go to her rescue! O, God! she is lost—lost!"

Little need of offered reward. There are men who would risk their lives to effect her escape: but why rush to certain destruction?

Their attention is now attracted by the appearance of Guy Russell in pursuit, and they groan in spirit at his self forgetful devotion.

"He will overtake them!"

"Yes, but he will be unable to return."

"The current is too rapid. He can never make head against it."

"He is doomed. Poor Guy!"

"One might go far without finding his equal."

"Heavens! how he pulls!"

Such are the words that drop from the lips of the spectators.

The maniac now catches sight of his pursuer, and with a wild laugh beckons him on, and points to the yawning abyss

The skiff rocks fearfully under his uncertain tread, every moment threatening to be overturned and precipitate its freight into the water.

"Great God! he will capsize the boat!" exclaims one individual; and in his excitement he draws a revolver, and deliberately fires at the madman, while the others breathlessly await the result,as if her salvation depended on the success of the shots.

One! two! three! and the maniac presses his hand to his side. Evidently one of them has taken effect. But his laugh rings wildly back over the water, and he maintains his erect position.

"Vain! vain!" cries the agonized parent. "O, God! is there no hope."

Kindly hands lead him, in spite of himself, up out of the water to the shore, lest in his weakness he fall into the rapidly increasing tide, and be borne away with his luckless daughter.

Both boats are now in the grasp of the maelstrom and are being whirled away toward the dread plunge. Under the impulse of the bending sculls, that of the rescuer is fast coming up with the one in advance. The madman sees that he is about to be overtaken. He looks about vainly for some means of accelerating the motion of his boat.

With a sudden idea he bends over his now insensible companion,and lifts her in his arms. His maniac laugh is echoed by a wail of horror from the shore as his purpose is divined. He turns to catch the sound, and answers it with another peal on his blood-curdling laughter.

This momentary reprieve defeats his fiendish purpose. The skiff rocks again with the impulse of a heavy body descending into it. The maniac drops his burden to meet the foe, who has made a fearful leap from one boat into the other; but a well-aimed blow knocks him headlong into the rushing flood. The skiff half fills with water as he goes over the side, but is instantly righted under Guy's skillful management.

He looks about him for some avenue of escape. Alas! there is none! Around are the tossing, gliding waters of the rapid; before the dreadful gulf, with its death boom and shro ud of mist!

There is but one hope. It comes to him in a flash. He resolves to try the desperate venture. He in turn lifts the unconscious Maud in his arms. With swift bounds he passes from thwart to thwart, and just as the boat trembles on the verge of the abyss, leaps from the bow far out over the yawing gulf.

Down! Down! Thirty feet into the seething, tossing hell of waters, with a burst of fiendish laughter ringing in his ears? The last, for it is swallowed up in the cataract, as the maniac is engulfed in the foam and spray at the foot of the terrible plunge.

An agonized wail goes up from the shore.

"Lost! Lost! All lost!"

And an old man falls upon his face insensible.

Several men have run on ahead, and now appear on the bank below the falls. They look eagerly out over the turbulent stream, yet not with much hope.

But mark! what do they descry? A dark object appears amid the tossing billows. It is Guy, with Maud still clasped in his arms! Thank God! he has succeeded in leaping beyond the eddy that sets back toward the falls! Can they be saved?

A plunge! Strong swimmers breast the buffeting waves! Eager hands rob the flood of its insensible burden! Loving forms gather round with tender ministrations!

Years have passed since then. Guy and Maud sit in the warm chimney corner, with their children's children on their knees, and tell of their fearful plunge together over the falls!

◆

A. T. Stewart has fixed the price for board at his Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, at three dollars a day for the coming season. Of course the landlords of the other hotels will be compelled to adopt the same tariff.

An illustration of absent-mindedness is told of an excited young drug clerk who filled his customer's bottle with the liniment desired, and received therefor a new twenty-five cent shinplaster, pasted it on the bottle and put the label in the cash drawer.

[Written for The Post.

TO THE MEMORY OF REV. M'NARY FORSYTH.

To the land of immortals, that's veiled from our sight,
Thy spirit, O loved one, has taken its flight:
Like a bird from its prison thy soul is set free;
Earth's fetters have bursted, and fallen from thee.

Young Servant of Jesus, the conflict is o'er,
In the vineyard on earth thou wilt labor no more;
The flock thou didst tend is left shepperdless soon,
The Master hath called thee, ere yet 't was life's noon.

The great,the Good Shepherd knew well it was best,
That thou shouldst so soon enter into thy rest,
And why should we marvel; Omniscience could see,
It was most for His glory, far better for thee.

To the land of the stranger the message came down,
That called thee away from the cross to the crown—
Those sweet words of welcome, the faithful's reward,
"Well done, enter into the joy of thy Lord"

And thou art in Heaven, the land of the blest,
The home of God's people, the City of rest;
That land free from sickness, and sorrow, and care;
Tis a glorious thing just to know thou art there.

Perchance thou e re this hast beheld with delight,
"The King in His beauty," that wonderful sight,
In "the land afar off" e'er by mortal untrod,
The house with its mansions, the City of God.

We know thou already hast tasted the bliss,
Which we never can know in a region like this;
Thou has seen of the wealth and the treasures above,
Kept in store by our God for the heirs of His love.

And thou art in heaven, while we on the way,
Are weeping, because of thine absence to-day,
But 'tis only the tears of affection we shed,
The tears that must fall for the loved and the dead.

'Tis with sweet satisfaction we think of the time,
We shall meet our best friends in a Heavenly clime,
We shall greet them with joy in that happy abode,
And together sit down in the Kingdom of God.

And oft,as the loved go before, does there come,
A strange aching of heart, a deep longing for home,
And 'tis then that the blessed assurance is given,
Of meeting, and knowing, and loving in Heaven;

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

The most quiet, grave shades of drab, gray and brown are used for girls' and misses' dresses, while very small girls are confined to white and the dark blue sailor suits. Girls from ten to fifteen years old wear the inexpensive gray and drab mohairs,asmure and de bege, piped with brown braid or silk. Two deep side pleatings,each headed by a piped band, trim the skirts; the jaunty little polonaise is cut with a double breast, yet the skirt falls open from the belt; the back has a little basque, the long skirt is slightly draped, the edge has a fold biped with brown, a little standing collar of silk trims the neck and the buttons are of brown bone. Simple little vest-basques and an apron overskirt are preferred for slender, growing girls, and the skirt is trimmed with two or three narrow shirred flounces. The best dresses are of the inexpensive summer silks, white, with thread lines and bars of lavender, blue, or green, made with fanciful over-skirts that cross in front, vest-basques, and shirred ruffles. Sometimes pleated breadths are added in the front and back of the basque, giving it a more girlish appearance. What is called wool Sicilienue—a soft, pliable fabric—is much used for girls' dresses. There are dark blue Sicilienne suits, and others of soft drab, with pale rose-colored facings on the flounces.

New kilt suits for girls of ten years and less are much admired. The skirt lining of cambric is plainly covered to the depth of a finger length below the belt,while below this the entire skirt is in kilt pleats; a silk or wool sash hangs in a bow behind,and the waist is a graceful little postillion,with the vest so popular with little women. Such a dress should be made in drab Sicilienne with brown silk vest, sash and collar, and the front kilt pleats should be alternately of silk, and the Sicilienne brown and drab. Mignonette gray kilt suits, and others of dark blue,are in excellent taste.

Blouse suits made sailor fashion continue in favor. They are shown in striped and dotted cambrics, colored linens, piques,and more than all else,in the Washington Mills flannel, with cloth finish. Dark blue or black flannel suits are preferred, and the trimming is now white or black Hercules braid instead of the lighter blue bands used last year.

Gathered Valenciennes lace, or else pleated muslin frills, trim the necks and coat sleeves of girls' dresses. A hanging pocket from the belt delights little girls, and is found on all their dresses, whether made of pique, sailor's cloth, or silk. Bayadere striped sashes of a color or white are imported in soft twilled silks, to be worn with white dresses.

The Gabrielles of white repped pique worn by tiny little girls all the year have basques added in the back and on the sides. Kilt pique dresses that may be worn either by boys or girls have yokes with the fulness laid in flat pleats to the hem, and are held in at the waist by a belt of pique cut in square tabs below, like the edge of a jacket. Larger girls have skirts and polonaises that are buttoned behind and left open below the belt, with trimming up each side of the back. English embroidered strips of muslin, with insertion to match, is the choice trimming for pique; after this is braiding, thick needle-work, and inserted medallions, with Hamburg insertion.

Colored linen Gabrielles for common wear are made of blue, buff or gray linen. Those of blue have needle-worked white scallops for trimming; buff ones are wrought with brown, and those of gray linen have gay little piping folds of scarlet and black together. The sailor blouse is the simplest, and therefore prettiest, design for calicoes and cambrics.

The spring wraps for misses and girls are sacques of gray, brown and mignonette twilled cloth, light and pliable, and made usually with a fanciful vest. The back is in the English shape, with lappets in the seams, and smoked pearl buttons. Walking coats of embroidered pique, made with a sacque and deep cape, are shown for smaller children, both boys and girls. Buff pique coats of this kind, also buff linen ones, embroidered with white, are new this year.

Chip and straw hats, with capriciously turned up brims, are worn by both small and large girls. Quantities of small flowers, both under the brim and around the crown, are the trimming. Silk and lace bonnets, with modified Normandy crowns, and the quaint little Corday caps, with shirred fronts, or else pleatings falling around the face, and as a cape, are for wee ones just in short clothes.—[Harper's Bazar.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.

THE ST. BERNARD AND ST. GOTHARD PASSES.

The success of the Mount Cenis tunnel being assured, projects of tunneling the Alps at several points are now entertained. The pass of St. Bernard will be one of the routes. It is proposed to connect this tunnel with the famous Hospice by a shaft, up which tourists may be hoisted in a tub or basket.

Work on the St. Gothard tunnel was begun more than a year ago. The Swiss Times, in giving a full and interesting account of this great enterprise, says that the undertaking was conceded to M. L. Favre, a Geneva contractor, who associated himself with the celebrated engineer, Prof. Colladon. The St. Gothard tunnel, 14,900 metres long, traverses nearly perpendicularly the general direction of the Alps, forming with the meridian an angle of five degrees. The northern end is at the side of the little village of Gœschenen, in the canton Uri, whilst the southern extremity is near the small Tessinese town of Airolo. The altitude of the northern entrance is 1,100 metres above the level of the sea, and that of the south 1,155 metres. The highest point in the interior of the tunnel is 1,162 50, arriving there from Gœschenen by a rise of 7 per 1,000, and after that descending toward Airolo by a decline of 1 per 1,000. The geological formation is almost entirely composed of mica gneiss and mica schist and granite. The strata are disposed in the form of a fan, in such a manner that in the middle of the tunnel they are nearly vertical and incline as the centre is left. The altitude of the mountain is 1,900 metres above the level of the tunnel,and the depression of the valley of Urseren was not more than 300 metres above the same level. It was even in contemplation to dig a shaft which would be of service piercing the gallery at a point intermediate between the two ends, but in the fear that the shaft would drain the valley of Urseren, and lead into the tunnel the Reuss river, it has been resolved to renounce the idea and attack by the two ends only.

The tunnel is a direct line, and the public may be astonished at learning that the ends are sure to meet exactly in the centre. At the two extremities is an observatory with a telescope moving on a vertical plane. The direction is given by poles which are solidly planted upon the mountain, and at each instant it can be seen that the poles and the lamps of the miners,who are working in the bottom of the tunnel, are correctly in the direction of the reticule of the telescopes. This verification is so simple, and can be so easily made, and so frequently, that error is impossible.

The works were begun at the end of 1872; but in a wild country so little populated as the high valleys of the Alps,where there are so few resources, the first efforts were quietly made by building workshops, collecting provisions for the works, &c., so that the absolute working of the tunnel could not be promptly commenced. The first months were rather devoted to preparation than actual work; whilst machines were made which would eventually save much manual labor. These machines were to accomplish two objects: First, to supply motive power, and second, to pierce the rock. The motive is given by water, but not directly, as it only moves water-wheels that communicate their movements to pomps which compress air, and it is this compressed air which in expanding acts upon the perforating machines. The ingenious idea of making use of compressed air as a transmissive agent belongs to M. Colladon, for he was the first to discover to what extent this agent was fit to effect the object, and on account of the little dispersion of force even at a great distance. Another advantage is that the motive power is found at the same time to be the agent necessary for the support of life, for without a constant renewal of air at the bottom of the gallery there would be no respiration, nor would it be possible to have a flame of light.

ROSE BELL AND SANTLEY.

Opera Bouffers, or rather those who attended the airy festivals of mirth and jollity put forth by the exponents of Offenbach, remember the silvery-voiced Rose Bell, who sang the music of "Genevieve de Brabant" so deliciously. The lady had almost passed from memory, at least for America, when she suddenly reappears as defendant in one of those singular suits at law which can only arise between people of the dramatic persuasion. It appears from reports in the London press that for some months past Miss Kate Santley and Mlle. Rose Bell have been playing simultaneously in the same theatre in that city. There seems to have been more than the generous rivalry of acknowledged equals between these actresses, when one J. Carlo, an admirer of Mlle. Bell, finally became jealous of the popularity of Miss Santley, and being a scenic artist of some ability, he formed a scheme or conspiracy by which to destroy the latter's high favor, and thus enhance that of his own favorite. For this purpose he hired "enthusiastic admirers" at various times to enter different portions of the theatre and hiss at the performances of Miss Santley, thereby indicating the decadence of that artiste in popular esteem. A change so startling in the temper of the public was for a time incomprehensible to Miss Santley and her admirers, and visions of the silent tomb began to haunt the portion of that female's physiognomy called the mind. The decline of Santley interested the sympathy of an admirer, and this trick of the clacque was discovered, and suit instituted to put a summary estoppel upon the business. The case is still pending, and the testimony thus far has been unique.

EPIGÆA ASLEEP.

Arbutus lies beneath the snows,
While winter waits her brief repose,
And says, "No fairer flower grows!"

Of sunny April days she dreams,
Of robins' notes and murmuring streams,
And smiling in her sleep she seems.

She thinks her rosy buds expand
Beneath the touch of childhood's hand,
And beauty breathes throughout the land.

The arching elders bending o'er
The silent river's sandy shore,
These golden tresses trim once more.

The pussy-willows in their play
Their varnished caps have flung away,
And hung their furs on every spray.

The toads their cheery music chant,
The squirrel seeks his summer haunt,
And life revives in every plant.

"I must awake! I hear the bee!
The butterfly I long to see!
The buds are bursting on the tree!"

Ah! blossom, thou art dreaming, dear,
The wild winds howl about thee here,
—The dirges of the dying year;

Thy gentle eyes with tears are wet:
In sweeter sleep these pains forget;
Thy merry morning comes not yet!

FARM NOTES.

ONE CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

Among the numerous causes of the potato disease, according to Dr. Alfred Carpenter, a principal one consists in the accidental introduction of a diseased tuber into a pile destined for subsequent planting, the spores being transmitted from one to the other, so that the entire mass is more or less affected. Dr. Carpenter thinks that, as a general rule, the germs of disease must be preexisting in the mother plant,but they may remain entirely dormant or altogether inactive for a considerable period, or until favorable conditions of the excessive moisture, heat or causes combine in proper ratio to quicken their growth. If measures can be taken completely to disinfect the seed-potato before planting, he thinks no apprehension need be felt as to the future.

WHOLE OR CUT POTATOES FOR SEED.

Nearly fifty years ago, Thomas Andrew Knight,president of the London Horticultural Society, wrote a very exhaustive essay upon the above named subject, proving conclusively, to many,that whole potatoes were far preferable to pieces of tubers for planting. Mr. Knight, at that time and for many succeeding years,was considered in Great Britain, the highest authority in the world on all agricultural subjects, consequently his opinions carried great weight among the people. His idea was that a tuber, as a whole, was but one seed,like a kernel of corn. But we now consider a potato tuber more like an ear of corn containing many seeds, each of which is capable of producing a plant equal in strength and value to the whole combined. Of course there are hundreds of farmers who will, and do,cling to this theory of Mr. Knight's, despite all the science or practice to the contrary. We should think, however, that the enormous yield secured from the various new sorts within the past few years and frequently referred to in the agricultural journals, all of which have been produced from cut seed, would begin to awaken the sticklers for whole seed and set them to making experiments in this direction. No one will suppose for a moment the yields reported in the case of the Bliss prizes for the Early Vermont and Compton Surprise could have been secured by planting whole tubers. Those farmers who believe that the whole tubers are best for seed should look at these figures—511½, 607, 437 and 456 pounds,raised by different men in different localities,each having but one pound for seed. We think these facts and figures are worth a dozen theories and well worth remembering at planting-time.—[Rural New Yorker.

SUGGESTIONS TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Sometimes, from well known causes, trees will split at the junction of their limbs down centrally, or limbs will commence to split off from the trunk. In such cases, make a hole with a bit or auger through the severed parts for an iron bolt of the size required to secure all needful strength to the parts and hold them in position; and taking care to counter sink the head and nut of the bolt in the wood, so as to allow the wood to grow over the same, to prevent evaporation of sap and consequent loss of vitality in the tree.

To destroy worms use strong soap suds; and apply with a "swab." To keep worms from ascending the tree, take wool finely carded into thin bats; if the tree is old, with rough bark, scrape the bark a little, or if there are scions in the tree, apply the bats tied with woolen yarn about two-thirds the distance from the top of the same, leaving the bat to double down. I first tried the wool-bats in 1833, and they proved a success, multitudes of the pests perishing under them on the tree-trunks. Last year I raised over 200 barrels of apples,and not more than one two-hundredth part of the fruit was worm-eaten or "stung," as was the case in too many orchards.—[N. E. Homestead.

COUGH IN HOGS.

Here is the way we cure it in Iowa: If the shoats are not doing well, and the hair or bristles do not lie smoothly—the shoats having been fed principally on corn, and they go coughing around—we come to the conclusion that they have worms,and a teaspoonful of turpentine is then given to each, in the form of a drench. If the coughing does not cease in the course of a week, give another spoonful; usually the first dose will be sufficient. If hogs are fed plenty of salt and ashes, the worms hardly ever get the advantage of them. Sulphur and stone coal and charcoal are good preventives of disease in swine. Hogs are very fond of charcoal, and also of salt.—[O. S. T., in Rural World.

CURE FOR SHEEP CHASING DOGS.

Many people will assent heartily to the principle that the best possible cure for a sheep-chasing dog is to kill him at the earliest practicable moment; but there may be exceptional cases. A correspondent of the London Field seems to think so at least, and relates an instance where, after other attempts had failed, a fine Newfoundland dog was cured by tying him to two old Scotch rams, and left to such amusement as he could extract from their society. The result was an extensive ramble over hill and dale, hedges and ditches, and diversified, of course, by the discordant views each ram and the dog entertained as to the route for enjoying the best scenery. When all three were very tired, they were loosed, and nothing thereafter was so extremely offensive to that dog's tastes as the society of sheep.

VARIETIES.

"**Sweet** are the uses of advertisements" is a new reading of a Shaksperian quotation.

Very nearly two million Irish emigrants have landed in New York during the past twenty-five years,

A Memphis gentleman advertises "The human-fiend in plum-colored kids who spit tobacco on my hat is marked for death."

A compositor in the Hartford Courant office was given copy headed "The Meadow's secret," but it came out "The Widow's Lament."

Prince Arthur was initiated as a Free-mason on the 24 ultimo, by his brother the Prince of Wales, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

A Philadelphia youth was recently married to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. He wishes now he hadn't asked her but seventeen.

It won't be necessary for the president to provide at the public treasury for Sartoris, prospective son-in-law. He has an income of $60,000.

It has been decided by an Iowa jury that when an engagement in marriage is broken off all the pretty things must be returned or their value in money.

A man in New Haven recently sued an editor for libel for calling him an "old ballot-box stuffer," but the court held the accusation to be true and acquitted the defendant.

A law court in Iowa has fined a farmer $20, because he made his son turn a grindstone 16 consecutive hours, for going home with an old maid from a singing-school.

Some melancholy man with a turn for arithmetic has calculated that the people who died in Philadelphia last year would have made a procession one mile long,marching ten abreast.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has arrived in Paris and is staying at Colonel Dudley A Mann, 51 Rue du Luxembourg. Mr. Davis, who has gone to Europe for his health, will remain on the Continent for some time.

The champion forgiver lives in Terra Haute, Ind. He has taken his wife back after five elopements with as many different men. But he has confidentially suggested to a friend that the thing is becoming slightly stale.

The new boot in Paris is the Pompeian. It is of black velvet, and very high, the legging in front all venetian cut work, embroidered with silver cord, and a pink or Pompeian red silk stocking is thus seen through the open clover or diamond-shaped design.

An Indianapolis girl closes a love-letter with—

The ring is round,the dish is square, and we'll be married the next State fair. The bell shall ring, the drum shall play, and we'll go dancing all the way. Answer soon, Mary.

"If you love a girl stick to her, no matter how large her father's feet are." The size of the feet is no objection; the facility with which they are manipulated is the sole question to most lovers of the masculine persuation.

Alexander Mitchell, M. C., from Wisconsin, who recently spoke against inflation, is reputed to be worth $20,000,000 and to be the wealthiest man in the West. He is a native of Scotland and made his money banking.

A man at Bridgeport, Conn., has named his two canaries "Wheeler" and "Wilson," becase neither of them is a "Singer." The only historical parallel for this case is offered by the old farmer who called his rooster Robinson, because Robinson Crusoe.

A clergyman being annoyed by some of his audience leaving the church while he was speaking, took for his text, "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting." After a few sentences he said, "You will please pass out as fast as you are weighed."

At a recent sale of the stock and fixtures of the Grand Opera-house saloon, New York, once the property of James Fisk, Jr., the glass was exhibited from which he took his last drink. It bears the words: "In memoriam. James Fisk, Jr., January 6, 1872. His last drink." It was lemonade.

The famous old frigate Constitution whose flag "has braved a hundred years the battle and the breeze", was brought from Annapolis to Philadelphia for repairs, and was recently hauled upon the ways,and will be almost entirely rebuilt for a school-ship. The model is not to be altered nor are any sound timbers to be removed.

In some districts of India it is the custom to hold what is known as devil's dance, when strings are passed though the flesh of young men on both sides of the body. The dancers sometimes die from their injuries. There is a resemblance between this custom and that of the Sioux Indians, who at intervals have feasts and dances, in which young men who aspire to be warriors have strings of buffalo hide passed through the flesh on both sides of the breast, the ends of the strings being attached to a cross-pole, or to buffalo skulls. The would-be braves must dance without food or drink until the flesh gives way and they are liberated from torture. The two customs may have had the same origin.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, April 18, 1874.

THE Democratic gain at the late municipal election in Cleveland was in the neighborhood of eight thousand.

THE government declines to furnish ex-soldiers with glass eyes, no doubt believing them to be more for ornament than for use.

WHY is the President so slow about considering the inflation bill? He has it in his power to decide the matter. On which side of the question is he?

THE Reading Eagle warmly advocates the nomination of Judge Warren J. Woodward of Berks, for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge.

IT does not cost as much to kill Ashantee negroes as it does American Indians. It cost the British Government $9,000 per head to kill the Ashantees. The average cost of killing Indians is $90,000.

INFLATION is a Republican measure. The Republican have such a majority in Congress that they can absolutely control legislation. They will not be permitted to lay their bad legislation to the charges of the Democratic minority.

No court in the country ever thinks of imprisoning a lawyer, because he refused to reveal the secrets of his client, yet the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer is in jail for refusing to betray confidential communications, in the line of his profession.

THE grief of the Gazette over the result in Connecticut is appallingly eloquent in its awful silence. It is so possessed of the attributes of the oyster that it cannot tell whether its correspondent "Farmer" tells the truth or a falsehood about the increase of taxes.

THE Gazette has not the nerve to say whether its correspondent "Farmer" speaks the truth or a falsehood, when he says that the taxes are nearly doubled. It is between the upper and the nether millstones and has its mouth so full of meal that it cannot speak.

REPRESENTATIVES Christy and Newmeyer deny that they either "dodged" or sat "sullenly" when the vote was taken on the compensation bill, but that both voted "no," in opposition to the bill. This statement is due them and ought to settle the matter.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, Esq., Business Manager of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was again committed to jail on Wednesday for contempt of court in the libel case pending before Judge Marchant. His attorney demanded a jury for the trial of the contempt which was refused. The case was taken up to the District Court, and will no doubt go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

SALEM, Columbiana county, Ohio, has, for the first time elected a Democrat, M. V. Dunlap, Mayor, by a majority of sixty two votes, and the Democrats are quite jubilant over the result, as they have a good right to be when it is remembered that the usual Republican majority ranges from six to seven hundred. Credit Mobilier, salary grabs and the corruptions of the administration is playing the mischief with the Radical party.

THE Chicago Times is once more gabbling about the Democratic party being dead. Having survived and thrown off the evil genius of the Times, who lacked the power and not the will to destroy it, it has a bright future before it. The skeleton of the Times makes a sorry exposition of its ghastliness when it clatters its jaws about questions in which its opinions no longer possess the slightest importance among men fit to be out of the mad house.

SENATOR M'KINLEY of Lawrence says it ought to require more Democrats to elect a Senator than Republicans, "because of the former's conduct during the war," and yet he has taken an oath to support the new Constitution. He was not so particular when he wanted to get, and did get, his son, Fred, a legislative appointment over the heads of several maimed "boys in blue" from his district. His intense loyalty didn't trouble him any then!

THE Mayor of Matamoras, Mexico, has an eye to business. Hamilton the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City took refuge on Mexican soil. The Mayor of Matamoras took $47,000 in bonds from him, but refused to give him up under the extradition treaty for less than $10,000 cash. He offered to let the American officers have a private interview with him for the modest sum of $500. The Mayor's terms were not acceded to and Hamilton is still safe with the greasers.

THE six Democratic Senators Bogy, of Missouri, Goldthwaite, of Alabama, Johnston, of Virginia, McCreery, of Kentucky, Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Norwood, of Georgia, who voted with the Republicans for inflation are catching it from the Democratic press as they deserve. When they recorded their votes they misrepresented the Democracy, which as a party is opposed to a depreciated paper currency. The press act wisely in neither defending nor excusing their votes.

WAS IT PACKED?

The World opens again the discussion of the question whether the Supreme Court was packed for the purpose of reversing the decision of the legal tender act in the case of Griswold vs. Hepburn, decided on the 27th day of November 1869—the opinion of the Court being delivered on the 31st day of January 1870.

Our late financial difficulties having primarily grown out of the reversal of this decision, its discussion at the present time is not out of place. The history of the original case and the subsequent action of the reorganized Supreme Court may be readily summed up. At the term of the Court which commenced in December, 1868, the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, involving the power of Congress to make Treasury notes a legal tender in discharge of private debts incurred before the passage of the act, stood for argument under a special order of the Court which permitted the Attorney-General to be heard for the Government as well as the counsel for the parties. The case had been once argued at the December term, 1867, but it had not been decided when, on a suggestion by the Attorney-General of the importance of the question to the Government, it was ordered to be argued a second time. When this case came on to be reargued, and the Government was made a party to the discussion, it was taken for granted by the whole country that now there would be a final decision of the question. The arguments made at the bar by the counsel for the parties and by the Attorney-General presented the question in every possible aspect, and exhausted the whole subject; so that when the question had been thus heard a second time the Court had listened to an amount of discussion on one subject that was probably unparalleled in its annals. The Court at this time consisted of eight judges: Chase, Chief-Justice, and Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Field. All were present at the argument, and therefore a concurrence of at least five was necessary to a decision.

After the conclusion of the re-argument the Court held the case under advisement until the 27th of November 1869. On the 10th of April of that year an act was passed creating a ninth Judge of the Supreme Court, but no appointment was made to fill the vacancy thus created. In the mean time the case had been fully argued twice, and the failure to fill the vacancy, taken in connection with the strong presumption that Messrs. Chase, Nelson, Grier, Field and Clifford—a majority of the Court as it was then constituted—would decide the legal tender act unconstitutional, creates a suspicion.

But it matters not what reason there might have been, there was no nomination for the vacant seat until after the decision of the Court had been made up. When the decision was delivered on the 31st day of Jan. 1870, Justice Grier was present and acquiesced, but in a few days thereafter he resigned, thus creating another vacancy, and leaving the Court three to four on the legal tender issue. Secretary Stanton was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Grier, but died within four days of his nomination and confirmation, thus leaving two vacancies still.

Then it was that Messrs Strong and Bradley were appointed, both of whom had expressed views hostile to the decision, and neither of whom had anything in particular to recommend them. As soon as these two new Justices took their seats, another case involving the same question as in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold was discovered, and the Court ignoring the fact that it had already settled the question, decided to hear arguments, and then reversed its own decision, one of the new Justices, Mr. Strong being designated to write the opinion of the Court.

President Grant himself had declared after the opinion of the Court in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, that "that matter will be taken care of," and the question was actually being agitated of increasing the Supreme Court to eleven, when Justice Grier resigned, thus giving the President an opportunity to make such appointments as would insure a reversal of the decision, without still further enlarging the Court.

The other day Mr. Eldridge made the charge in debate that the Court had been packed to ensure a reversal of the legal tender decision, whereupon Mr. Hoar, who was Attorney General at the time of the first argument of the case, made a denial of the charge. But his denial goes a great way toward establishing it. But Mr. Justice Bradley, who chose to enlarge upon the general opinion reversing the decision, and supplemented it with one of his own, establishes the fact beyond doubt that the Supreme Court was reorgnized with a view of reversing the decision. Justice Bradley says:

> "It should be remembered that this Court, at the very term in which, and within a few weeks after, the decision in Hepburn vs. Griswold was delivered- when the vacancies on the bench were filled, determined to hear the question reargued. This fact must necessarily have had the effect of apprising in, and of obviating any injurious consequences to the business of tho country by its reversal."

Now what is the plain English of this? Simply that Strong and Bradley came upon the bench for the avowed purpose of having the question reopened and reversed, having formed their opinions before they had heard the argument of the case. If this is not true, what meaning can attach to Justice Bradley's language, delivered as an opinion in the case, and made a part of the record in the case? Messrs. Davis, Miller and Swayne, reinforced by Bradley and Strong, have not only secured the contempt of the thinking public and made the decisions of the Supreme Court a mockery, liable to be set aside whenever a partisan President and Congress choose to overthrow its deliberations by increasing the number of Judges and filling the vacancies with sworn partisans, but they put off specie resumption for ten years at least, and violated that provision of the organic law which provides that neither *ex post facto* laws nor laws impairing the validity or changing the terms of contracts shall be passed by Congress.

Had the decision been allowed to stand, resumption would have been a fixed fact by this time, whereas the same influences that were brought to bear to reverse it, have been brought to bear again in giving us an inflated and irredeemable currency, that will stimulate speculation for a brief season, but will bring financial distress, if not universal bankruptcy at last.

PUT TO SLEEP.

Mr. McCrary's so-called cheap transportation scheme has been put to sleep by the Senate Committee of Transportation, which declines to report it for consideration this session. The scheme should not only be put to sleep but effectually strangled. It is simply the trick of demagogues to deceive the farmers into the support of a scheme of centralization. The through freight rates upon railroads have never been the source of complaint to the farmers of the west. Competition keeps the through freights at a reasonable figure.

It is the local rates of which they complain, and generally complaint very justly. It is often the case that railroad companies, where there are no competing local lines, charge as much for carrying a ton of freight fifty or a hundred miles as they do for carrying it five hundred miles. This is an imposition and should be abolished, and the remedy is in the hands of the people. The State Legislatures have the power to regulate the matter of local freights, and consequently there is no sort of excuse for government interference. The farmers of Iowa need not go to Washington to seek for redress against a local railroad, when they can elect a Legislature that will give them the redress they ask, without surrendering any of their sovereignty to the central government, which is always ready to absorb but never willing to surrender any of its powers.

We can give an instance of State regulation of railroad rates which went into operation in Ohio some six months ago, and which has worked a reform that might profitably be adopted in every State. On every railroad line in the State there were local stretches of road from ten to forty miles where there was no competition. The companies were in the habit of charging four, five and even six cents per mile as passenger fare over these pieces of road, so that persons traveling ten miles local were compelled to pay as much fare as the through passenger riding twenty miles. The Legislature passed a law prohibiting, under the penalty of $25, for the benefit of all persons imposed on, the railway companies from charging more than three cents per mile passenger fare for all distances of eight miles, or over, and four cents per mile for distances under eight miles.

The result was that the railroad companies lowered their rates to conform with the requirements of the law, and passengers riding ten miles are carried as cheaply as those riding one hundred or any other distance. The power of Legislatures to regulate the charges for freight and passenger traffic, is not questioned even by the railroad companies themselves. As for the freights between the interior and the seaward, competition will always keep them at a reasonable figure. Combinations cannot be effected between the great trunk lines, as self-interest will predominate among corporations the same as among men.

The less the people, and especially the agricultural classes, go to Congress the better for them. Let them keep their government as near home as possible. Once place all the powers of government in Washington and they will stay there, and the freemen of the great west, instead of having a voice in the management of their affairs, will be mendicants at the capital, and will get only what their masters choose to give them. The now powerful States that preserve the equiblibrium of our institutions and prevent the absorption of Constitutional liberty, will become mere dependencies. To keep the powers of the government in the hands of the people, is the prime creed of the Democracy, and for that reason they oppose McCrary's and all similar schemes of centralization, it matters not in what plausible guise they may be presented.

SANBORN AND HIS MEN.

On Thursday Mr. Sanborn, the Treasury leech, and friend of Butler and Richardson, gave what purported to be a detailed statement of his receipts and expenditures under his contracts. He groups them together by stating that he had received $213,518 and had expended $156,438; this latter sum was itemized. Chief items have been $43,875, paid to W. G. Morrison and two assistants in Europe; $28,000 to Prescott for services for legal expenses and disbursements; $28,000 for Presbrey and Green; $4,000 for the salary of a Secretary; $3,200 to District Attorney Bliss; $878 to Waddell; $10,000 for personal expenses, &c.

To say the least of it, this is not a very explicit statement and needs explaining with regard to details. For instance, who are W. G. Morrison and his assistants who have been laboring in Europe at an expense of $43,875? How many assistants had he, and why should they be sent to Europe to collect revenues in the United States? What sort of a lawyer is this man Prescott that his services to Mr. Sanborn should be worth $28,000 per year? Who are Presbrey and Green that they receive $28,000 more for services of a nature not clearly specified? Who was the $4,000 Secretary and what were his duties? How did District Attorney Bliss come to earn $3,200 outside of his salary and allowances? Who is the modest Mr. Waddell, who only received $878? And what were the items of expense that foot up the good round sum of $10,000? All these questions ought to be answered, for to us these men look very much like the mysterious partner in the law firm of Spenlow and Jorkins. What the public want to know is who is the Jorkins of the firm of Sanborn & Co.

Why should Mr. Morrison and his mysterious assistants be sent to London, Manchester and Liverpool at an expense of $43,875 to collect delinquent taxes in New York and Boston? Will it be necessary to send a commission or syndicate to China to collect the taxes in Philadelphia and Baltimore? We are satisfied in our own mind that the $103,875 paid to Messrs. Morrison, Presbrey and Green, Prescott and the Secretary, went to the Jorkinses of the firm—to Jorkins Butler, Jorkins Sawyer, Jorkins Simmons, etc.

Mr. Sanborn's explanation is no explanation at all further than it shows that a contemptible Custom House officer in New York named Stiner, and U. S. District-Attorney Bliss have received some $7,000 of the swag. But even in his statement Mr. Sanborn fails to account for some $45,000 of the $156,000. What became of it? What particular Jorkins bagged that handsome fee? Mr. Stiner will not do for a scape goat. There are other officials beside him and Bliss who have had a hand in the business, and Mr. Sanborn's remarkably treacherous memory will not convince the public otherwise. It will not do for him to play the role of Richardson and drown himself in Lethe. He knows all about the matter. He is too smart—too much of a Yankee to play that game successfully upon sensible men.

Mr. Morrison, who was sent on the highly original errand of traveling in Europe to collect railroad and succession tax in the United States, at an expense equal to the triumphal procession of the Shah of Persia, is only a blind to save somebody in the halls of Congress, or in the Treasury Department. This sort of an explanation won't do. In that part of the explaantion where he tells about the appointment of Special Agent Jayne, Mr. Sanborn again betrays a frightful hiatus of memory. He, in common with others, had recommended Jayne's appointment, but for the life of him he could not recollect who the other parties were. However, we would suggest that the Committee call on Secretary Richardson to settle the question and aid Mr. Sanborn's recollection. His recommendation with the signatures thereto ought to be on file in his Department. Look them up and see if Ben Butler's fist is not attached.

MAKING REPARATION.

The people of Pennsylvania will no doubt remember the charge made against Hon. Samuel J. Randall in the fall of 1872, that he was connected with the issue of false naturalization papers, and that a letter purporting to be written by him to the Hon. A. K. McClure, in which he admitted the charge, was read before a Hartranft Club in Philadelphia and published in the Bulletin of that city, and from it copied by the Radical press generally.

Mr. Randall denied the charge and pronounced the letter a forgery, and afterward brought an action of libel against the Executive Committee of the Club and the Bulletin, the trial of which case has been postponed from time to time. The Bulletin now says editorially, after giving a history of the case:

> Meantime, we have been thoroughly satisfied that both we and the gentlemen issuing the card above referred to were grossly deceived by a cleverly-executed counterfeit, and that Mr. Randall neither wrote the note in question nor had any connection with it whatever.

The Radical papers in this city also published the charge against Mr. Randall and reiterated it again and again as an argument against the Democracy. We will now see whether they will do Mr. Randall justice, since the falsity of the charge is so clearly proven. This slander against Mr. Randall is only on a par with the most of the arguments presented by the Radical leaders against the Democracy.

WE commend the following extract from the Springfield Republican, a New England paper by no means in love with Republicanism, and published on the threshold of the theater of the late contest in Connecticut, to the consideration of The Pittsburgh Post. "The New York World and other partisan organs of that stripe will doubtless try to twist this result into a vote of confidence in the Democratic party. But it is nothing of the sort."—Commercial.

We have considered it and find no occasion for a twist, in accepting the result as a vote of confidence in the Democratic party. Grant's majority was upwards of 4,200, Ingersolls plurality is 6,742. The Senate stands 17 Democrats 4 Republicans. The House of Representatives stands 141 Democrats to 98 Republicans. The Democrats carry six of the eight counties and three of the four Congressional district. The Springfield Republican or Commercial will please inform us where the twist comes in.

"HE that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him." That is the scriptural version of a truth which in secular language is more briefly put, "Liars need good memories." Mr. District-Attorney Bliss has "come after" Mr. ex-District-Attorney Noah Davis and "searched him" with considerable diligence and effect. Mr. Davis in 1872 believed that it was not for the interest of the public prosecutor, then being Mr. Davis, to compromise suits for violating the revenue laws. Mr. Davis in 1874 is distinctly of the opinion that it is for the interest of the public prosecutor now being Mr. Bliss, "to close up things without a trial or suits." Mr. Davis in 1872 was of the opinion that the revenue laws were "pretty well digested." In 1874 he regards them as "extremely complicated" and "very badly framed and arranged." In fact, Mr. Bliss succeeds in showing that Mr. Noah Davis speaks a various language, expressive of his immediate interest at the time of each utterance, and helps Mr. Dawes and his fellow-committeemen to conclusions the publication of which the public will await with much interest.

BEFORE the Ways and Means Committee Mr. Madge was the frankest witness the Treasury Department has yet furnished. He acknowledged openly that he did things which perhaps the law did not sanction, and he employed special agents whose names never appear in the Blue Book, and whose duties are wholly of a private character. To make their names and locations known would be to defeat public ends and materially interfere with the public service. He seemed perfectly willing to demonstrate how this was possible and desirable, but he was not pressed. He acknowledged that Fay was sent to Europe at an expense of about $3,000 for two or three months' service and expense, and he did not deny that Fay had been at the same time, in the service of Sanborn. He said, however, that cases have been made up from the information obtained by Fay in Europe which would amount to about $800,000. These cases being ready for the courts, of course Sanborn will get his fifty per cent. on them. Madge said that Secretary Boutwell approved Martin's bill for $2,000, knowing all the facts.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN sets a good example to those fiercely loyal persons who think it scarcely less than criminal to forget and forgive the past. In response to a recent letter from Judge Mackay of South Carolina, announcing the transfer of the bodies of two Federal soldiers from Columbia to the national cemetery at Florence, Gen. Sherman wrote: "Satisfied that this act of sympathy and kindness on the part of the ex-Confederate officers and soldiers of Lancaster was meant as an earnest of their respect for the great cause in which those two soldiers died, and as manifesting a desire to bury the passions of the past civil war in oblivion, I promptly respond to your request to recognize the courtesy of the act, and to assure them that such acts will meet a prompt recognition on the part of the people of the whole country who want peace, not only on the surface, but in the hearts of all our countrymen, regardless of locality or of past dissentions."

SPEAKING of Connecticut the Boston Post says: "It is the second voice of the year, speaking even more loudly in condemnation of the extravagance, the usurpation, the arrogant interference and the reckless mismanagement of the Republican Government. Sanborn contracts, Jayne extortions, currency inflation, Butler appointments, Louisiana iniquities, all are swept away with the Salary-Grab and Credit Mobilier scandals on which the verdict was passed last year, and an indignant people re-asserts its purpose of denying even a moral support to tottering Republicanism. There is no mistake in this decision."

DESPITE the protests of many of the Administration organs that the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections have no significance, since there were no national issues involved, a contrary impression seems to prevail among the more sagacious of the party journals. Thus The Elizabeth Journal remarks: If the majority in Congress can find any popular advertisement of their self-stultification on the greenback question in this vote of the intelligent State of Connecticut they are welcome to it. We believe they will receive everywhere the same condemnation of their dirt-eating for the debtor and speculator classes."

DURING the session of the eighty-fourth Methoist Episcopal Conference held in New York, on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield of Philadelphia said he had always been a stanch Republican, but he was sorry that the party for which he had labored so much and for whose solicitude he had spent so many sleepless nights and restless days was now going to ruin so rapidly. Unprincipled men have taken the helm, and if there is not a speedy revolution the Government will go to destruction, hook, line, bob, sinker and all.

THERE seems to be a lull in the woman's crusade in Ohio. A letter from Mansfield to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "It is the opinion of all men not prejudiced either one way or the other, that the crusaders have had their day, and their praying and singing will now amount to nothing more, as it will be love's labor lost. Whisky has been more plenty within the last few days than ever before."

THIS is the unkind and disrespectful way in which the Troy Times speaks of the director of our National finances: "Secretary Richardson don't know any thing more about his intended resignation than he did about the Sanborn contracts. Won't somebody get him to sign a resignation 'in the ordinary routine of business?"

THE Rochester Union publishes the following as a sample of how the people of that place are being fleeced by the gas companies. A lady on the East Side has used strict economy all winter in the use of gas burning in part kerosene, and her bill is just double what it was for the same quarter last year."

"THE Washington Republican says the Prohibitionists carried Connecticut for the Democrats. Yes, the Prohibitionists who intend to prohibit Radicalism everywhere.—Richmond Enquirer.

A MONTH ago, it was New Hampshire. Now it is Connecticut. Next fall, unless somebody is careful, it may be Massachusetts.—Springfield Republican.

THE London Times gives us a description of the Atmospheric Tubes now in use in that city to convey packages and the mails.

The length of the tube is just a mile and three quarters; it is of a flattened horseshoe section, five feet wide, and four and a-half high at the centre, have a sectional area of the seventeen square feet. The straight portions of the line are formed of a cast-iron tube, the curved lengths being constructed in brick work, with a facing of cement. The gradients are easy the two chief are one in forty-five and one in sixty, some portions on the line being on the level, and the sharpest curve is that near the Holborn station, which is seventy feet radius. The tube between Holborn and the postoffice lacks one hundred and two yards of a mile. The gradients of one in fifteen on the postoffice, in no wise prove inimical to the working of the system. The wagons, or carriers, weigh twenty-two cwt., are ten feet four inches in length, and have traverse contour conforming to that of the tube; they are, however, of a slightly smaller area than the tube itself, the difference—about an inch all round—being occupied by a flange of india-rubber, which causes the carriers to fit the tube exactly, and so to form a piston upon which the airs act. For propelling the carriers, the machinery consists of a steam engine having a pair of twenty-four inch cylinders with twenty inch stroke. This engine drives a fan twenty-two feet six inches in diameter, and the two are geared together in such a manner that one revolution of the former gives two of the latter. The trains are drawn from the stations by exhaustion, and are propelled to those points by pressure. The working of the fan however, is not reversed to suit these continuously varying conditions; it works continuously, the alternate action of pressure and exhaustion being governed by valves.

THE amendment to the apportionment bill proposed by Senator Wallace on Thursday, contained the following in reregard to Allegheny county. Of course it was defeated, thus practically disfranchising the votes of several thousand Democrats, so far as members of the Legislature are concerned:

The first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Pittsburgh shall constitute the first district and elect one member.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards (second district) shall elect one member.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards (third district) shall elect one member.

The thirteenth, fourteenth fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards (fourth district) shall elect one member.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and thirty-seventh wards (fifth district) shall elect one member.

All that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying South of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers (sixth district) shall elect two members.

The city of Allegheny (seventh district) shall elect three members.

The remaining boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny not included in the foregoing districts (eighth district) shall elect four members.

ALLUDING to the result in Connecticut the N. Y. Evening Post says:

As the returns come in, the defeat of the administration party in Connecticut is seen to be more sweeping even than was at first supposed. The opposition made a net gain of seven senators, so that the Senate will stand 17 Democrats and 4 Republicans. They gain 9 members of the House of Representatives, which will stand 141 Democrats, 98 Republicans and 2 independents. The Democrats carry six of the eight counties and three of the four Congressional districts. . . . .

The legislative gains, rather than the vote for Governor, represent the real sentiment of the State. In some of the towns the Democrats were divided, and lost votes upon personal issues. Thus New Haven county, which gave a Democratic majority of more than five thousand last year, gave less than two thousand majority this year. But for this one change it will be seen that the victory would have appeared much more decisive.

EVEN the New York Herald sees the coming storm and thus sounds the alarm:

Every other State will follow in the way indicated by New Hampshire and Connecticut; and General Grant, "bound by his word against every scheme and device of repudiation and dishonor," should note before he signs the inflation bill equally the source and character of the votes by which it was carried in the Senate and the temper of the people whose honor is pledged for the national solvency. On a measure vital to the material safety of the people as against speculators and jobbers, involving popular prosperity and honesty, and touching most nearly the honor and solvency of the nation, the Republican party has betrayed the people and declared itself the champion of their enemies. Its moral dominion is, therefore, inevitably gone. Its grave is made, and to tumble it in and cover it over will be short process of one national canvass.

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER has been elected to the office of Treasurer of Virginia, upon which the Baltimore Gazette remarks:

This gentleman was United States Senator in the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Crittenden, and his sound, cool head made him a man of mark even among the giants of those days. That same cool sound head kept him in the background during the Confederate war, when unfortunately, hot heads had the ear of the people: but he has always been honored and trusted as a man of large sagacity, deep study, and sterling honesty. He has been called to the Treasury of Virginia in her days of need. In days when the State finances need an able head and an honest heart—and these are thing that he can bring to the service of his State.

THE Chicago Board of Trade has entered a most emphatic protest against inflation, whereupon the Times remarks:

It is well enough for boards of trade and business men generally to put in their emphatic protests now; but they must not rest content with that. There is but one way to get the inflation and repudiation virus out of the national blood, and that is to turn the rabid dogs out of Congress. That is the task to which the intelligence and honor of the country should address themselves without delay. There is a new congress to be elected next fall. Let our business men see to it that the men who now misrepresent them in Congress are suitably rebuked then at the polls, and that better and wiser men are put in their places,

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THE Cleveland Herald thus acknowledges the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in that city:

We have been worsted, whipped, most outrageously whaled. There is no use denying it. Figures won't lie. They speak for themselves, and their voice in the table of election returns is so soul-harrowing that we would fain stop our ears, turn over and go to sleep for a while. The comparison between the Republican situation as it was and the Republican situation as it is, made in the parallel columns of former majorities and present minorities, is enough to turn the strongest stomach.

JUST before the Connecticut election, the New Haven Palladium offered this prediction as a warning to the administration party: "We frankly tell the Republicans that if through apathy or indifference they allow the Democrats to take possession of the state government and both branches of the General Assembly the day of Republican ascendancy in Connecticut will never dawn again." The Democrats are now printing it.

OHIO NEWS.

Zanesville has a young lady six feet seven inches high, and when a young man attempts to kiss her they say he is "gone up."

RECENTLY Rev A. M. Meili, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Crestline, renounced Catholicism and openly declared his purpose of uniting with the Presbyterian church.

Two lads of fourteen recently indulged in a cutting affray in Portsmouth, and one was stabbed, the knife passing between the ribs inflicting a dangerous, but it is thought not a mortal wound.

"Farewell, Susan —you have driven me to the grave," wrote John Larch, of Alabama, four years ago, and left the note on the river bank. He was arrested the other day in Cincinnati, living with another woman.

THE St. Clairsville Gazette says: "Mrs. Mary Earle, of Flushing, Belmont county, is eighty-four years of age, and is the mother of nine children, and has forty grandchildren, thirty-eight great grand-children, and one, great great grand-child, making in all five generations living.

According to the Ohio Geological Report, Uhrichsville and Dennison are at an altitude of 290 feet above Lake Erie: New Philadelphia 331 feet Canal Dover 307 feet; Trenton 260 feet; Port Washington 240 feet; New Comerstown 223 feet; Coshocton 198 feet; Phsladelphia Roads 285 feet, New Market 386 feet; Cadiz Junction 518 feet; Mingo station 94 feet; and Steubenville, (Washington street), 155 feet.

WHEN Bob Howe went to the Baptist meeting in Circleville, and took his seat with his sweetheart in the front pew in the gallery, he had occasion to use his handkerchief, and drawing it from his breast pocket, drew with it a pack of cards which flew about below. The good minister "saw" it, and knowing wherefore he spoke, simply observed, "Young man your psalm book has been poorly bound!" That seemed to be the prevalent impression.

HENRY STOFFER, a farmer living ten miles south of Ashland was awakened by a noise in the house at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 24th and got up and found two burglars in the house. He clinched with one and while he was engaged the other shot him twice. The burglars fled having secured two thousand dollars in money, which Stoffer had drawn out of bank the day before to pay on his farm. No trace of the burglars yet. Dr. Kendig removed the bullets. Stoffer is doing well.

THE INDIANS.

More Trouble Anticipated—The Peace Commissioners Unsuccessful.

CHEYENNE, April 12.—The Cheyenne Leader has the following from its correspondent at Red Cloud agency, dated March 17th which states that the commissioners returned from Spotted Tail to-day, having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their pow-wowing at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the government. The Indians at Spotted Tail refuse absolutely to have their agency removed and say they are tired of seeing commissioners, and have invited the present delegation to leave in language more forcible than polite. It is understood that commissioners will proceed at once to ask for a strong military escort, and return within a month and move the agency. The visit of the commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by troops. Indians who are keen observers have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the military, and are led to believe something else from the Peace Commissioners.

Spotted Tail accused the Commissioners in Council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the Northern Indians, and in the language of an interpreter said he wanted them to dry up and says they have been moved around and pestered so much by these flies from the Great Father that he wants his words written down this time to show to all of them, who, begging around hereafter that he wont talk to them any more. There is no doubt but that Spotted Tail and Red Cloud are acting in accord. The former, at the largest council, after a few words spoken in an excited manner, waived his hands in an excited manner and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud. A show of counting of Indians has been made here, that is, calling in head men and took their word for the number they had. So far, six thousand have been registered. There are probably four thousand or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the number for which they have heretofore drawn rations. Some of them, after they had handed in their numbers, came the next day and claimed they had forgotten their women and children, and wanted to register them. The Peace Commissioners arrived at Cheyenne yesterday.

GALVESTON, April 11.—An Austin special reports that the Brown County Minute men routed a party of Indians in San Sabaco county killing several. Lone Wolf is again reported on the war path bound for Texas to avenge the death of his son.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Gen. Smith reports that all continues quiet at Spotted Tails and Whitestone agencies. Spotted Tail refuses to change the location of his agency as the commissioners desire.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad has been awarded the contract for carrying government supplies to the Indians and military, over what is known as route No. 2, in Colorado and New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Iron Mountain railroad, it was decided to lease the Cairo and Fulton, and Cairo, Arkansas and Texas railroads ninety-one per cent. of the stock voted in favor of the consolidation of these roads. The consolidation will take effect to-morrow. The combined roads will hereafter be known as the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road. The directors of the road are: Thos. Allen, S. H. Lodin, Sam'l. Copp, G. B. Allen of St. Louis, Alanson Trask, H. G. Marquand, G. C. Ward of New York. The chief officers are: Thos. Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, Vice President and Financial Agent; S. D. Barlow, assistant President and Secretary; L. B. Clark, Treasurer; Thos. M. Kessock, General Superintendent; A. W. Soper, Assistant General Superintendent. These roads had three hundred and eighty-two miles of track and an assessed value of about $23,000,000.

On the fourth of May a meeting of the shareholders of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton roads will be held at Little Rock, Arkansas, to vote on the proposition to consolidate these roads in a similar manner, which, when effected, will add three hundred and five miles of track, and make the consolidated lines six hundred and eighty-seven miles long, extending from St. Louis on the North, Cairo on the Northeast to Texarkana, Texas, on the South. The lines when fully completed, will be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

In Cincinnati Murat Halstead was arrested on Saturday night on a warrant sworn out by Thos. Proctor, charging him with publishing, on March 28th, in the Cincinnati Commercial, an advertisement of the Grand Gift Concert of Leavenworth, Kansas, thereby publicly promoting the scheme of chance in violation of section 43 of the law of Ohio of April 11th, 1873. He gave bond.

WHAT THE ANGEL SAID TO GERTIE

One midsummer night, when the world was asleep,
I had such a wonderful dream,
Of an Angel, who came in a golden boat,
Floating on Heaven's bright stream.
The wind blew softly a musical chime,
That came from the far off shore,
'Til the Angel had anchored her golden boat,
And stood in the open door.

"O, Gertie, my darling," she whispered to me,
And smiled at my wondering gaze,
Bright Angels are hanging their lamps in the sky,
And singing sweet anthems of praise.
The portals of Heaven are open so wide,
Bright visions of glory we see,
Oh, come in the hush of the beautiful night,
And sail down the river with me."

Then softly I answered, "O, Angel of light!
I cannot, I dare not arise!
For mother will miss me so sadly, I know,
If you take me away to the skies."
"Oh, darling," she answered, "They've sent me to-night,
Your young heart to ask and to keep,
That you never may wander away from the fold,
From the shepherd that watcheth his sheep.

MODERN MATCH-MAKING.

HOW IT IS DONE IN PARIS—"YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE AND PAYS YOUR MONEY."

In France, housekeeping has become so expensive that most men hesitate about marrying; at all events men no longer marry young in certain society. A man must have his position insured before thinking of marrying, and when that is done he is no longer of the age when men obey the impulses of the heart at the expense of the head. Of ten men who think of marrying, there are nine who put the questions in the following order: Is she rich, pretty, healthy, of a good family? Then for most men, marriage is first a money matter, next a matter of self-love, and finally of domestic peace. Then other questions come after.

Hence men do not fear to apply to matrimonial agents directly, or get themselves recommended by a mutual friend. The agent receives his client. He studies him deeply enough to be able to say up to what a point he is elegant, *distingue*, gallant, and well-bred, or else to what degree he is awkward, innocent, bashful, or ignorant of the habits of society. In every marriage there are two parts—that of the intermediary, and that of the interested party; and the agents always succeed better with men who have no great advantage to offer, but who made personal efforts in the cause, than with men who could do nothing by themselves. But it is not so with young ladies who want husbands. A young lady would never forgive her future husband for having married her through an agency. "What, sir," she would say to him, "you have married me, then, only for my money! Through an agent! How horrid!" And the couple would be forever unhappy. Hence the agent vanishes as soon as the first formalities are accomplished. The aspirant signs a written engagement to pay six per cent. on the dowry immediately after his marriage with a person named in the treaty, and then the agent is seen no more.

His place, however, is then taken by intermediaries, such as many others you meet everywhere; such as men whom you elbow in all *salons*, and who are overwhelmed with tender care, because they pass for having numbers of young men to marry. The latter then goes to work. He pays a visit to the family of the young lady. He there learns, for instance, that next evening she will be at a ball. He then, by hook or by crook, procures an invitation to the ball for the aspirant. At the ball, while the intermediary is talking with the young lady to be married, or with her mother, the aspirant comes up and bows to the intermediary, who is charmed at the meeting, and introduces him to the ladies. The aspirant dances with the young lady, whose name he does not know, nor that of her family, which only makes him the more natural. The intermediary a few days later becomes the interpreter of the feelings raised in the young man by the first meeting, other interviews are arranged, and, if a marriage follows, nether the young lady herself nor her family ever know that it was all done by a matrimonial agency, and when the mother and the bride announce the marriage, the former never fails to observe, "Yes, dear Madame, people are quite right when they say that marriages are made in Heaven."

Sometimes, however, agents have to do with ungrateful fellows who refuse to pay after having pocketed the dowry. These are the thorns in the trade for agents must go to law, and even if they win, the profession suffers. But often, too, they meet with delicate and grateful souls. In one of the cities of the North was an intermediary, who called an agent's attention to a young lady with three millions for her portion, who would only marry a man with a title, and who should marry her for herself and not for her money. The agent chose from the lists a count, an engineer, without any fortune, very respectable, and very cool. He got himself appointed to a post in the town in question, went there *incognito*, saw the intermediary, who showed him the young lady, then went away again to return in time for a ball to be given by the Prefect, to which the intermediary had got him invited. He took his stand near the door, and when the young lady entered he uttered a cry of admiration, so sincere, so *naif*, that she herself started, and three months after he married her. "Well, sir," said the agent subsequently, "he not only paid me the sum agreed upon, but ever since he has been most obliging. As for the young countess, she is as happy as she was the first day, and quite as convinced as on the first day that her husband did not know he was falling in love with a dowry of three millions when he saw her."

SPRING BONNETS.

The bonnets described at the spring openings in New York City were innumerable. From them we take the following styles:

Around a very broad brim was coiled an immense ostrich feather, caught up on one side by an exquisite bunch of wild leaves of tropical growth; a bunch of pink roses clustered beneath the rim of this stylish hat.

Another round hat, of a very graceful shape, had a rose colored ribbon around the crown, a trailing branch dotted with what might be called daisy buds, crushed pink roses on the top of the crown, and pink ribbon, for inside trimming.

A white chip hat, something in the old gipsy shape, but modified to suit present taste. An elegant wreath of spring buds and blossoms, caught on one side by yellow roses, with a curious and yet artistic arrangement of brown ribbon; and a large yellow ostrich tip, completed the adornments of this becoming hat.

Another hat of the same material (white chip is reigning favorite this season) was a sort of mousquetaire pattern, but infinitely prettier than the original. The rolling brim was caught up on one side by a lovely bunch of wild roses, while delicate green ribbon, faced with black silk and pretty white ostrich tips, formed the principal trimming.

A charming and coquettish fancy is a bonnet after the style of the Spanish mantilla, made of real Spanish blonde, without a fame. It is in reality a large square of lace, artificially arranged, one corner falling low in the back, and two others to be crossed in front on the bosom and fastened with a cluster of flowers. A large Alsacian bow of black gros grain ribbon is placed directly in front, and a cluster of variegated roses, without foliage, a little to the left. It is intended more especially for an evening bonnet, and will be particularly becoming for a brunette.

The "prima donna" is of undressed chip, the brim turned up all around and open and crossed in front. The trimming consists of bindings, loops and rouleaux of light blue gros grain with full blown roses—white, light and dark pink and lemon color, placed separately and with foliage, and a lemon tip, which curls upward over the crown on the right side.

The "Duchess de Berri," of black Brussels net, has an elaborate bandeau of jet encircling the high puffed crown and a plaiting of rose colored gros de Suex inside the dropping brim of black lace. A pompon and aigrette of light blue and rose color intermixed are placed in front, and a large, upright bow of rose colored silk, sustained by a cluster of tea roses and blue flowers, finishes the back.

Another in the same shape is of black beaded lace, elaborately trimmed with jet sprays and braided trimming lace, and a garland of deep crimson.

A Louis XIII. hat is of black lace, embroidered with jet, placed smoothly over the frame and trimmed with tea roses and light blue tips and an aigrette.

DIDN'T WANT TO MARRY.

A deaf editor tells the following story, to illustrate the advantage of his misfortune: "We thought everybody in the State knew that we were deaf, but once in a while we find one who is not aware of the fact. A female book-peddler came to the office the other day. She wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in this world, and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance; hence, we should buy her book. She was unmarried, and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings; therefore, we ought to invest in her book. She had received a liberal education, and could talk French like a native; we could not in consequence, pay her less than two dollars for a book. We had listened attentively and here broke in with: "What did you say; we're deaf?' She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmarole. When she had finished, we went and got a roll of paper and made it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end to our ear, and told her to proceed. She nearly broke a blood vessel in her effort to make herself heard. She commenced, "I am alone in this world"—"it doesn't make the slightest difference to us. We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals." "Oh, what a fool the man is!" she said in a low tone; then, at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you, I want to sell a b-o-o-k." This last sentence was howled. "We don't want a cook," we remarked blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good-looking a woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous." She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed, "I do believe that if a three-hundred-pounder were let off alongside that dear fool's head he'd think somebody was knocking at the door." You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.

THE SALARIES OF CLERKS.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing on the subject of "Trades for Boys," gives his own experience in reply to the complaint of a clerk, who receives only $12 per week, and has a wife and family to support. He says: "At 16 I entered a printing office and worked through the various grades to journeyman; at 21 I had saved $1,000 out of my wages, and, with a fellow-workman, with a similar amount, started business. After eight years of steady work, we are able to draw $3,000 a year each from the business and have $12,000 worth of machinery and material all paid for. If I had followed the example of the boys who left school when I did, whose career I have been able to trace, I might now be enjoying a $12 clerkship." There is nothing remarkable in this experience, except that too few of the young men of to-day can point to such a record. The path is open to all; but few have the resolution and patience required to tread in it. But although every mechanic does not save money enough to start in business for himself, they all have trades that are not likely to become so much overcrowded as the occupations of clerks, book-keepers, office attendants, copyists and salesmen. Hence they generally obtain work with little difficuity at good and sometimes high wages. The market for labor of all kinds is under the same unwritten laws as the market for food; while there are fifty applicants for each vacant clerkship the wages of clerks will be low, and so low that little money can be saved for the improvement of the clerk's condition in life. And the supposed "respectability" of the calling, as compared with that of a mechanic, can scarcely compensate any one for the loss of such opportunities for advancement in life as are open to all industrious skilled mechanics.—[Phila. Ledger.

Near the "Round Pond," about three miles from Glen's Falls, on Sunday morning, as we learn from the Saratogian, a frame house took fire in the garret. A man and boy went up to extinguish it, when they became bewildered by the smoke and flames, were unable to descend and were burned to death. The wife was below, and in her efforts to aid her husband was also smothered and burned with the building. The terrible affair is undergoing investigation by the coroner.

ANTIQUITIES.

[Translated from the German.]

There is no song like an old song
That we have not heard for years;
Each simple note appears to throng
With shapes that swim in tears.
It may have been a cheerful strain,
But 'twas so long ago
That glee, grown old, has turned to pain,
And mirth has turned to woe.

There is no friend like an old friend,
Whose life-path mates our own,
Whose dawn and noon, whose eve and end
Have known what we have known.
It may be when we read his face
We note a trace of care;
'Tis well that friends in life's last grace
Share sighs as smiles they share.

There is no love like an old love,
A lost, may be, or dead,
Whose place, since she has gone above,
No other fills instead.
It is not we'll ne'er love anew,
For life were drear if so,
But that first love had roots that grew
Where others cannot grow.

There are no days like the old days,
When we, not they, were young;
When all life's rays were golden rays
And wrong had never stung.
Dear Heart! if now our steps could pass
Through paths of childhood's morn,
And the dew of youth lie on the grass
Which Time's fell scythe has shorn!

Old song, old friend, old love, old days;
Old things, yet never old:
A stream that's dark till sunshine plays
And changes it to gold;
Through all winds memory's river on,
'Mid banks of sore regret,
But a gleam's on the peaks of long-agone
That softens sadness yet.

MANAGERS' MISERIES.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

Manager Jarrett, the Britisher who, on coming out here as manager for Lucca, put on the airs of a parvenu, is out with a long and rather scurrolus letter against that doubly-married and much-disappointed bird of song. The letters refers chiefly to the causes of failure of the Lucca-Murska-Vizzani combination in Havana. It is clear, as Jarrett puts it, that Lucca detested Di Murska; that the latter despised Lucca, and that both hated pretentious and ostentatious nincompoop Vizzani. Jarrett, they all regarded as a tricky and unscrupulous Shylock, ycleped "agent," who was doing the best he could to shave the high-souled birds of sentiment and song. Jarrett shows pretty conclusively that Lucca's sentiment ran largely toward dollars, and that her consience was of unscrupulous make. After detailing the difficulty he had with the trio in getting money advanced to bring the troupe from New York to Havana, he publishes what he calls a slight specimen of the state of feeling existing between the two prime donne. The following is a translation of a letter written in French by Di Murska to Jarrett:

"If Mme. Lucca continues to make our enterprise unsuccessful, as is the custom of that lady, I shall be compelled to protest against the deed of partnership which she forced me to sign by her coarse and overbearing action, of which there were several witnesses. It is Mme. Lucca alone who is the cause of all our trouble in America. I was often told in Europe of Mme. Lucca's peculiar character, but could not believe it till now. Wherever she has traveled, she has left behind souvenirs of her charming characteristics."

Charming, here, has, of course, anything but a charming meaning. Mlle. Di Murska, Jarrett says, was frequently obliged to sing out of her turn. There were frequent changes of programme and omissions of important pieces, while every day brought protests of some kind from one director against another. Here are some specimens *apropos* of Mme. Lucca's benefit:

"Dear Mr. Jarrett: I have decided and will not permit any benefit to take place next week, and I insist that you allow no announcements to be put forth except such as relate to regular subscription performances.

Giovani Vizzani.

"Dear Mr. Jarrett: I find Mr. Vizzani's protest spiteful and an insult, to which no artist of my rank ought to be exposed. I therefore beg of you to inform that gentleman if he withdraw his protest by to-morrow, and my benefit is not announced everywhere, I will never set my foot on the stage again.

Pauline Lucca."

These things went on, and it was never known from one night to another what operas could be performed, although the singers' band and chorus were rehearsing from morning until evening, their studies, however, being rarely aided by the co-operation of either of the three directors. The doughty Jarrett, intending, of course, to show his own ability as manager, lights out as follows: "I have shown what a chaos of discordant elements these children of harmony live in; but confusion worse confounded was added by a number of so-called representatives. First among these almost indescribable beings was Mme. Lucca's whose zeal, though excessive, by no means compensated for his want of manners, which placed him in danger of being thrust bodily out of the Tacon theatre by Senor Marby, and made a grave Spanish judge forget the dignity of the bench so far as to call him a beast. If this person was not thoroughly congenial to Mme Lucca, he at least appeared to be so, for he was in all or nearly all her secrets, and empowered to represent her on all occasions. Next came on Count Richard Nugent, an Austrian officer of generally mild nature, but who was aroused to ungovernable fury at the name of Lucca, as an insane bull might be at the sight of a red flag. He represented Mlle. Di Murska. Vizzani, having advanced several thousand dollars, was of course entitled to several representatives, and he made use of his privilege. The first was Signor Manzini; the second Signor Albertazzi; the third, the ancient and noisy ex-chorus singer, Mme. Tori, well-known for years in American opera troupes. All these busybodies were continually interfering with everything, and adding social broils to the genuine broiling inflicted upon us by the Havana climate."

HOW TO PUT ON A CORSET.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

At this juncture the coroner desired to show to the jury the course taken by the ball, and for this purpose produced the corset worn by Mrs. Burkhart at the time of the tragedy. "You see," said he—and here he drew the corset around his waist with the laces in front!—"the ball must have gone in here from behind. No, that can't be, either, for the doctor says the ball went in in front. Confound it, I've got it on wrong. Ah! this way." (Here the coroner put the corset on upside down). "Now, you see," pointing to the hole in the garment, which rested directly over his hip, "the ball must have gone in here. No, that can't be either, for——"

Here Mr. Mather, the handsome man on the jury, broke in. "Dr. Stillman," said he, 'you've got that corset on wrong." Here Dr. Stillman blushed like a puppy. "Well," said he, "I've been married twice, and I ought to know how to rig a corset." "Yes," said Mr. Mather, "but you don't. You had it right in the first place. The strings go in front, and the ladies clasp them together in the back. Don't I know? I think I ought to; I've been married. If you doubt it, look here (pointing to the fullness in the top.) How do you suppose that's going to be filled up unless you put it on as I suggest?" "That," said Dr. Stillman; "why, that goes over the hips." "No it don't said, Mr. Mather; "that fullness goes somewhere else—this way;" and here Mr. Mather indicated where he thought the fullness ought to go.

At this a pale-faced young man with a voice like a robin, and a note-book under his arm, said he thought the ladies always clasped their corsets on the side. The pale-faced young man said this very innocently, as if he wished to convey the impression that he knew nothing whatever of the matter. The jury laughed the pale-faced young man to scorn, and one of them intimated that he thought the young man was not half so green about woman's dress as he tried to appear. The young man was a reporter, and it is therefore exceedingly probable that his knowledge was fully as limited as was apparent from his suggestion, the juryman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Here another juryman discovered that Dr. Stillman had the corset on bottom side up. "Doctor," said he "put it on the other way."

Then the Doctor put it on in reverse order, with the laces in front. This brought the bullet holes directly over the tails of his coat.

"I don't think," said Mr. Mather, "that the bullet went in there, Doctor."

"No, I don't think it did," was the reply. "Confound it; it's mighty funny—six married men in this room and not one that knows how to put on a woman's corset."

Here the Chronicle reporter, who had several sisters and always keeps his eyes open, advanced and convinced Dr. Stillman and Mr. Mather, after much argument, that the laces of a corsage go behind, and that the garment is clasped in front. After this explanation the course of the bullet was readily traced, and found to bear out the explanation afforded by the two physicians.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS.

A writer in Chambers's Journal says: "The great centre of Swiss embroidery is at St. Gall, and the day on which the work is brought is a festival; early in the morning the young women arrive from all parts in their Sunday attire. After attending service in the church they collect in a large room round a long table, where each receives a glass of white wine. They begin to sing one of their melodies in parts, while the master goes round the table, examines the work, and pays for it. If he refuses any, and declines to take it, the dispute is decided by a syndic, who sits in the next room. When the examination is over, the head of the establishment throws a mass of embroidery patterns on the table; each girl chooses the kind she likes best; it is inscribed in her book, with the price agreed on, and the day when it is to be returned. They are very industrious; and, by reason of their great frugality, are contented with very poor remuneration; and by slightly sewing their pieces of work together, can have them washed at half the cost. In Saxony the wages are so low that it is wonderful how the women can live upon them; in Scotland, it is said that many of the children receive only a halfpenny a day. A small number in Nancy, who can embroider coats-of-arms and crests, earn three shillings a day; but from ten to twenty pence is the usual wages. It is a kind of work that endangers the sight; and as fashion reigns supreme, it not unfrequently happens that a style is abandoned before the orders are completed; when the merchant profits by the smallest pretext to refuse the work from the manufacturer; and in this way the loss often falls upon the poor woman, who can scarcely buy bread and clothes."

A STRANGE VISITOR TO CHISELHURST.

The London News, in its account of the recent demonstration at Chiselhurst, describes a curious old woman who occupied a prominent seat on the dais during the delivery of the speech of the Prince Imperial:

"The bonnet she wears was of a fashionable shape when the Empress herself was born; that tartan shawl, brilliant as it might be in the villages of Normandy, and highly prized as it would be in the mountains of the Vosges, is singularly out of place in the midst of tasteful costumes and flowing robes of most modern device, while her mien bespeaks a lower grade even than that of the bourgeoisie; yet room is made for her, and she is relegated to the post of honor. Baron Corvissart is very attentive to the ancient dame, and the Duc de Bassano jealously guards her from harm. Perplexity does not last long. That curious person in the singular dress has a history of her own, which is known to every Parisian Imperialist, and is readily related. She it was who first kissed the Prince Imperial after he had been baptized in the Palace Chapel, on March the 16th, 1856, she being then, as now, the Doyenne de la Halle, the oldest saleswoman in the Parisian Covent Garden, the representative of the wives, mothers, and daughters of the *ouvriers* of the French capital. Ever since that proud day she has cherished the memory of her good fortune, and she comes to Chiselhurst to salute the Prince Imperial once more, now that he is no longer a child but a man, though still in her eyes the 'Child of France.'"

A western newspaper describes a pathetic scene that was enacted at one of the Milwaukee depots a few days ago. A young German, who by four years' hard work in a brewery had saved enough money to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She embraced him upon her arrival, and when he tried to disengage himself her hands were firmly clasped about his neck in death. Her heart was literally broken with joy.

MARIE.

It chanced that I, in years gone by,
Sought out one day, I scarce know why,
The market of Aubette:
And I saw there a maiden fair,
With midnight eyes and golden hair,
And fate and I had met.

I went again somehow, and then
I often went—for when, O when,
Will heedless youth beware?
The sweet surprise within her eyes,
As when the morn lights up the skies,
Allured me unaware.

Her timed glance did so entrance,
That, I begiled thereby perchance,
Deemed a mere caprice:
Ah, well a-day! how quickly may
We fritter golden hours away,
Which promise joy and peace;

An attic high against the sky—
Affaire d'amour—a fragile tie—
Two swallows' neath the eaves;
One hour ago I sought, and lo!
No birds were there; the one, I know
Has gone, the other grieves.

Deer lost Marie! I would not see
The heaven of love in store for me,
But turned with pride away:
So now I weep, and sadly keep
My mournful vigils o'er the sleep
Of her I spurned that day.

Could I forget, I would; and yet
Remorse is keener than regret,
Requiting pain with pain;
And when the bells ring solemn knells,
I hither bring sweet *immortelles*;
Dead birds come not again.

THE BUFFALO.

INCIDENTS IN FRONTIER EXPERIENCES.

A late issue of the Greeley (Col.) Tribune contains a letter from R. R. Smith in relation to the haunts of the great herds of buffalo throughout the past few months, with other particulars as to the way in which they have been hunted, different styles of hunting, the mode of life of the hunter, &c. Mr. Smith says the main herds of the buffalo have been on the north side of the Platte River during most of the past winter. They crossed from the south about the last of November, owing to the fact that their customary pasture-grounds were burned over. In October there was a fire over 100 miles along the north side of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and millions of acres were as black as could be. This compelled the herds to seek new fields. Concerning the habits of the animal Mr. Smith writes:

"The buffalo live near some stream or spring, grazing from one mile to ten from it. They do not go more than two days without drink. There are three ways of hunting them—still hunting, on the plain on foot, and on horseback. The hunter who still-hunts finds where they come for water, and keeps under the band watching his opportunity. About 11 o'clock A. M. the buffaloes are seen making their way to the water. They are both the slowest and the fleetest of all animals for their size. They always go in file, and follow a path. None break ranks except when feeding or frightened. When within from one to ten rods, the hunter selects his victim, and, aiming at a point just back of the foreleg and about 6 inches above the lower part of the body, fires. If one is brought down, he waits until others go to him and get a smell of the blood; then the shootist, can generally kill four or five before the rest really know what to do. I have fired fifteen rounds in one position, and stopped only because I did not wish to kill more. I would then let them see me, and they went off, *sans ceremonie*. The 'foot hunter' is compelled to follow a herd keeping out of sight by hugging ravines, and running at best speed when an opportunity offers, so as to get within range, if possible. He may get a shot after manœuvring for hours, or he may not. It is healthy sport, but by no means profitable, or even pleasing." Hunting on horseback is thus portrayed: "On hoseback there is the most excitement. On one occasion four of us came upon a herd of from 30,000 to 50,000. I should think the plain was literally covered, eight by five miles. We mounted our horses, and by riding first one way and then another, we got the herd broken, and after an hour we brought down all and more than we could desire." Of the camp of the Buffalo hunter, we have the following sketch: "It is constructed for comfort, and not for convenience. It must be near water. The hunter has blankets, and in these he sleeps. The sky is his tent, and the cactus his feather bird. He has the choisest of meat, and can cook it his own way. I have lived on Graham mush and buffalo meat for a week at a time, and gained rapidly in flesh, although I ran and walked many miles every day. The hunter enjoys health, happiness, and fun, especially, if it be pleasant weather; but, if a storm comes on, he had better start for shelter. Relative to the use put to the buffalo when killed, Mr. Smith writes: "There has been a great trade in buffalo beef this winter. In most cases only the hind-quarters are used—not that the rest is not good, but that the other is best; and when they are so plenty nothing but the best is taken. The hunter is liable to a fine if he kills and does not bring all that is good into market. A local market is generally found at some house along the main road, where the meat is brought to sell. This is sold for one to one and a fourth cents apiece at the hunters' headquarters."

THE RUBY AND SAPPHIRE.

Next in hardness to the diamond comes the ruby and sapphire, identical in composition being both nearly pure alumina, which also constitutes the mineral corundum, so useful as a polishing and grinding agent. Emery, too, is only an impure form of alumina. The ruby of the first water is a deep red, lustrous stone, admired everywhere, and especially in the East. It is found chiefly in the Kingdom of Ava, whose sovereign retains the finest rubies as his private property. Cut in a flat table, bordered with small facets, and surrounded by brilliants, it is an exceedingly handsome stone, and a very precious one, nearly approaching the diamond in value. A ruby of one carat is worth $150 in New York, and a ruby of over three carats is actually more valuable than a diamond of equal weight, because much rarer. Rubies are very well imitated by pastes, and not unfrequently very fine garnets are palmed off by uncrupulous dealers as genuine rubies, although the fraud can be readily detected, as garnet is a much softer stone, and has different optical properties. The sapphire differs from the ruby only in its blue color. Occurring more abundantly and larger, it is of less value, and, while a sapphire of one carat is worth $100, one of larger size would command a far less price in proportion than a large diamond. Asteriated sapphires and rubies, which, when cut, show a six-pointed star, have a high value as fancy stones. The sapphire was supposed to have a cooling influence on the wearer, and has long been the badge of the Episcopal office. Sapphires come mostly from Ceylon; but inferior rubies and sapphires, of a pale hue and less transparent, are found in this country, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. They are, however, valueless as gems.—[Prof. Cornwall.

BERGH ON DOG-MUZZLES.

The President of the American Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals writes as follows to Alderman Norris:

Dear Sir: The copy of a proposed city ordinance in relation to muzzling and killing dogs, which you were kind enough to show me, does not agree with my views of the necessities of the case, nor with the long-established policy of this society in the treatment of it.

"Muzzling, as I had the honor to state in a previous note to you, only tends to the creation of the very difficulty which it seeks to prevent. The dog perspires through his mouth, as his skin has no pores. Stop or impede this, and a fundamental law of nature is violated.

"This society could not stultify its principles so far as to encourage the tortures which the proposed mode of capture and purchase give rise to, nor would it like to assist in the demoralization of youths, which the proposed system of rewards would inevitably occasion. Permit me to repeat that the proposal made by me last year, and referred to in my late note to you, is the only proper mode of dealing with this question, and failing in that then to let the subject alone, to work out its own cure. Rewards only tend to augment the dog population of the city. Never were so few vagrant animals seen in the city as now, aud this is in consequence of the abolition of the dog pound at Twenty-fifth street, East River. I have as great a horror of hydrophobia as any one, but it is certain that of all the diseases to which humanity is heir this one is the most rare. Not one mad dog out of ten thousand is affected with it; and the 'madness' complained of is generally the result of fright, and cruel treatment of the animal; such as would drive a human being mad also if practised on him.

"This society will ever hold itself in readiness to co-operate with the city authorities in the abatement of this and all other evils wherein it can be wisely and humanely employed.

Henry Bergh, President."

THE JEWS OF ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Jews have signed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies asking for the removal of the political and civil disabilities under which they labor. The document sets forth the injustice of the treatment they receive, and asserts that in all civilized countries where the Jews have been admitted to complete civil and political liberty they have not been behind their countrymen or other faiths in science, art or patriotism. They complain that they cannot hold property or till the soil, nor even own the houses in which they live. They are shut out from the learned professions excluded from several industrial and commercial pursuits, and in the army, where there are several thousand Jewish soldiers in the ranks, they are denied all hopes of promotion. The petitioners claim that the ill-treatment they receive is in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of the constitution which, in article 21, declares liberty of conscience to be unrestricted and guarantees the freedom of all religions. The document, which is couched in eloquent and respectful terms and is quite devoid of passion, concludes with a prayer that the political and civil disabilities of the Roumanian Jews may be speedily removed, and as they pay the same taxes and are under the same obligations as Roumanian citizens that they may be granted equal rights and prerogatives.

A REAL LOVE MATCH.

[Boston Globe.]

"Another engagement of the many announced," writes a Washington correspondent, "is that of Gen. Sherman's daughter, Minnie, to Mr. De Haven Fitch, and it is a real love match. The day before Miss Sherman left London, her uncle, Commodore Alden, was prevented by some duty from going with his niece to the Crystal Palace, as he had promised, but that she should not be disappointed he told her he would send one of his officers to go with her—a special protege and favorite, he said. So Mr. Fitch presented himself at the appointed hour, and the two young people went together. He joined the party at dinner, and, in return for his courtesy to Miss Sherman, Commodore Alden invited him to accompany them to the opera that evening. Miss Sherman was to sail the next day, and both she and her new friend regretted that their acquaintance should end so soon. But when she reached her steamer, lo! he was on the deck before her, and although there was no suitable accommodations for a cabin passenger, he took his chances and sailed with her. Doesn't that sound like a sweet, old-fashioned story. She is a pretty, unaffected girl, who so charmed Prince Arthur of England, during his brief visit here, four years ago, that he sent her as a princely souvenir a delicately-wrought locket with her monogram traced in superb diamonds.

GREASING BUGGIES AND WAGONS.

An exchange says: Greasing buggies and wagons is of more importance than some imagine. Many a wheel is ruined by oiling too plentifully. A well-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of oil; but if this matter is not attended to, the wheel will be used up in five or six years, or it may be sooner. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way around the tendons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Castor oil is a good material for use on iron axle; just oil enough should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulders and nut into the hub, around the outside of the boxes. To oil the axletre, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, if it doesn't wipe without it. On a buggy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the hubs, and then apply a very small quantity of castor oil, or more especially prepared lubricator, near the shoulder's point.

VARIETIES.

A boy in St. Louis swallowed seven brass buttons, because another boy dared him to, and is now laid up for internal repairs.

The Harrisburg Patriot says: Mrs. Geary, the widow of the late Gov. Geary, has removed to Philadelphia, where, it is rumored, she will soon be married to a prominent practicing physician.

John P. Roe, a Methodist minister of Wauwatosa, Wis., called a respectable grocery store, where liquors are sold for family use, a den of thieves and murderers. The grocer has begun an action for slander.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Cox on the currency question, in the House of representatives, on the 7th inst., Mr. Luttrell, of California sent his compliments to the New York member, accompanied by a bar of fine gold.

A friend of Gen. John C. Breckinridge tried to draw him out on politics the other day. He began by asking the General what he thought about A. H. Stephens. With a smile, Breckinridge replied: "I think he is in very bad health." The interviewer subsided.

Ah Sin's way of thieving in San Francisco is to wear a broad-brimmed hat when he steals, and change it for a small cap when he gets around the corner. Then he walks off with blank innocence of face which is impossible to anybody but a Chinaman.

Some of the English papers give currency to a report that a marriage may possibly be arranged between the Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. This peer is one of the richest in England.

An alleged lunatic was consigned to an asylum by his wife and friends. A gentleman said to a lady who doubted the victim's insanity. "What do you think, madam, of his lying on his back in the barnyard and permitting hens to feed off his body?" "Why nothing more," responded the lady, "than that, like many other married men, he was henpecked."

An Irishman was brought before a Judge on charge of stealing a widow's pig. "Pat," said the Judge, "when you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig on the great judgment day, what account can you give of youself?" "Did you say the pig would be there, yer honor?" "To be sure I did." "Well, thin, yer riverince, I'd say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's yer pig.'"

The observations of a married man have led to the conclusion that money put into mirrors is a good investment, as they afford a marvellous amount of comfort and gratification to a woman. He says his wife thinks just as much of consulting her glass when she ties on her apron as when she ties on her bonnet, and while he goes to the door at once when there is a rap, she exclaims, "Mercy! Joseph, who is that?" and dashes for the looking-glass.

A Providence (R. I.) paper says: 'So far as the Rhode Island statutes are concerned, there is absolutely no limit of age at which parties may contract marriage. It not unfrequent that children of fourteen or fifteen years of age are married in this State, and for all the laws to the contrary, even more tender babies than that may be united in marriage without the knowledge or consent of their parents."

One of the transparencies borne in the torch-light procession of operatives in Fall River, Thursday night, is described as a large representation of the State House, and a workingman standing by, with a flaming torch in his hand, ready to apply it to the edifice, and with a motto threatening its application unless the legislature shall comply with the demand for a law abridging the hours of labor of workingmen.

Italian opera used to be sung and played by Italians, but opera companies are now generally very cosmopolitan. There are three of the world's most famous prime donne now in this country, and not one is an Italian. Mme. Nilsson is a Swede, Mme. Lucca a German, and Mme. di Murska, a Hungarian. In Strakosch's troupe Signori Campanini, Scolara, Nannetti and Muzio are the only Italians. Capoul and Maurel are French, Del Puente is a Spaniard, Mlle. Torriani is a Hanoverian, and Miss Carey is an American while nearly all the chorus and orchestra, as usual in Italian and English opera, are Germans.

Among the accidents at the recent royal reception in London was the following, as related by the London Times: Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a number of women, with infants in their arms, in their anxiety to view the procession, got mixed up in the crowd near the Northumberland house. When the signal was given that the royal cortege was approaching, the "rough" element, which preponderated in the crowd, forced a woman, named Mary Atcherly, into a doorway. Such was the pressure that she was unable to extricate herself, and her baby, seven months old, was pressed to death.

Harper's Bazar says: "A double chatelaine braid on the back of the head is newer than the single braid now so generally worn. Smooth hair parted in the middle and disposed in large waves is the favorite fashion. Finger puffs are arranged on the back of the head, instead of a braid for dressy coiffures. Dark blue silk square kerchiefs are folded about the throat on bright mornings, when furs are too warm. For dressy afternoon wear the guipuire lace scarf is used instead. A cluster of flowers—too often artificial ones—are worn at the throat; with house toilettes a similar cluster is stuck in the belt and on the hanging chatelaine pocket."

The following curious occurrence is said to have taken place recently at a circus in Berlin: During a pause in the performance a fashionably-dressed man descended into the arena, and made a sign to the actors, the musicians and the public. Some important communication was expected, the performance ceased, and profound silence ensued. The new-comer then called out in a strong voice, "Is the midwife Hermann here?" The question produced a shout of laughter, but as soon as the merriment had subsided, another voice from the second tier replied in the affirmative. The querist, perfectly undisturbed, then said, "Hasten to the Ceristrasse, No.— where you are expected with impatience." He then retired majestically, without caring about the sensation caused by this unexpected dialogue. Perhaps Mr. Hermann has been reading the account given by Dickens of how Mr. Bob Sawyer attempted to build up a practice.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr, Jos. S. Lane, } Wm. Schoyer, E. A. Myers.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, April 18, 1874.

Col. Bayne says that we have not got to the bottom of the Water Bond Conspiracy yet; and what it worse, we fear we never will.

The action of the House at Harrisburg in defeating the Compulsory Education bill, was the most sensible thing it has done during the session.

A school-girl in Newark N. J. jumped a rope 300 times in succession and then died. But this fact will not prevent other school girls from killing themselves in the same way.

A Small boy in Indianapolis is in jail for stealing two bars of pig iron.—Ex.

Had he been an officer holder under Grant and stole a million or two of dollars in all probability he never would have got in jail

We had no idea the Radical organs would feel so bad over the Connecticut election. Their misery seems to be unendurable. It is truly rough on them, but they will have to grin and bear it.

McCrary's bogus cheap transportation scheme has probably received its quietus. The country is not quite ready for centralization yet, although the Radical leaders would sacrifice anything to save themselves.

Not less four and one half million people in India are still suffering from the effects of the famine, although the government claims to be able to alleviate all suffering and has the famine under control. For humanity's sake we hope that this is true.

The Inflationists organ, the Cincinnati Enquirer, wants those who are in favor of an increase of depreciated and irredeemable rag currency to hold a meeting and present their views, but they don't gush. Only speculators would be likely to attend such a meeting and they are not anxious to show their hands.

The Short-line railroad is selling tickets from Louisville to Baltimore and Washington for ten dollars and the Atlantic and Great Western road from Louisville to New York for ten dollars and a half, which is not more than one cent a mile. Happy Louisville! It costs more from Pittsburgh to New York and the distance is not half so far. Competition has done the business.

We have nearly the old story of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn over again in the case of the Greece and the Europe. The officers of each charge the other with incompetency and scoundrelism. But to us Capt. Lemaire's story does not appear of the proper texture to hold water. Why did he leave his ship if circumstances were such as he claims. Incompetency seems to have been Lemaire's affliction.

The woman in New York who put soap in her mouth and pretended to have convulsions when the doctors came to see her, for the purpose of getting a false certificate of death and cheating the Insurance Company, was very much like our Radical reformers on the eve of the election. They pretend to have convulsions in favor of reform, and by artificially frothing at the mouth, induce the people to re-elect them, but no sooner do they get into office, than it is found that the coffin contains only an assortment of brickbats.

The Standard, an intense Radical paper, published at Uniontown, is out in a half column leader, roundly denouncing the Pittsburgh Gazette. It alleges "there is a precious pack of rogues about the Pittsburgh Gazette, and it would be a slight public blessing if its raids upon the morals of the country were confined to the city limits," calls it a "marplot and blackmailer in politics" and says: "It is for any Ring that pays well." It also charges that during the recent election in Fayette county the Gazette "published again and again tissues of falsehoods such as properly ought to have originated in a Democratic paper." The venerable organ now has the floor and we suggest that it leave The Post alone for a few days, which never uttered anything against it half so severe, and go for its Radical brother.

A WHINE.

The Public Leech, otherwise known as the "Freedom's Friend," contains a column of whine in its issue of yesterday, in which it is alternately funny about The Post's roosters and pathetic in its assertions that the Leech's bills for public printing are carefully audited before being paid, and always found to be "correct." That is no doubt correct so far as the publisher's interests are concerned, but the Leech does not deny that its bills are uniformly greatly in excess of English papers and that it receives from the Ring nearly double the rates it charges the mercantile community.

To these outrageous overcharges we object in behalf of the taxpayers, and we give notice now to the Controller, that although he may not compel the Leech to refund the overcharges it has already made, that in the future it is not going to get its arm into the Treasury up to the elbow with impunity, gobbling up thousands of dollars every year without furnishing the taxpayers value received.

The Ring's idea of keeping up a German organ at the public expense for the sole purpose of influencing the German vote is about played out. The best of our German citizens are opposed to the Ring and in favor of an honest and economical government, besides they are also in favor of making the Leech disgorge.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE GRANT PARTY?

Never since Democratic government originated and political parties were formed, has there been such a gigantic uprising of popular judgment condemning an Administration as that which is now going on in our country; from the North to the South and from the East to the West, there comes up the cry against the universal corruption which now prevails at our central government in the virtuous city of Washington.

President, Cabinet, Senate and House, members of the great Grant Administration are all involved in one grand scheme to rob the people and to enrich themselves. Shame has long since fled. It was ready to start when the little man Grant put his open palm behind his back and closed it again like a vice on every present great and small laid in it. It moved a little when the same little man struck hands with his bitter enemy the vulgar Butler. It moved faster when the little man became a gold dealer and jobber in Wall street. Faster still when he and his friends arranged the grand steals in the now down trodden District of Columbia. Shame, where is thy blush? One tenth part of the iniquity of which the treacherous Grant has been guilty in any decent party would have led to his impeachment and conviction as a faithless President. He has been utterly faithless to the people who gave him their trust and elected him. False to them, and to the honor of our country. He volunteered to say, when taking upon him the great duties of a President of nearly forty millions of people, that he would have no personal will of his own, that he would obey the wishes of the people. How has he falsified this promise? He spurns and spits upon popular sentiment and holds everything tributary to his own personal aggrandizement. Never in all our long list of Presidents has there been such a shameless exhibition of petty personality. The public good, has not for one instant been allowed to interfere with the selfish desire of this petty imitator of an autocrat. He has insulted the army by thrusting a boy fresh from being squeezed through the school at West Point into the grade of a Lieut. Colonel. He has insulted Congress by making nominations, through his own obstinate will, of persons wholly unfit to fill the positions for which he designated them. He has insulted the people by neglecting his duties and gambling about the country to suit his own mere pleasure, and by consorting with low men, and indulging in low enjoyments; and by appointing dishonest men to responsible offices, and by persisting in retaining them in office after they have been proved to be thieves.

It seems almost incredible that the American people should be cursed with a President so mercenary and mean as to go about electioneering and lobbying to have his own salary raised to fifty thousand dollars a year, at a time when the people were groaning under an immense financial load. It is still more incredible to think that after the people, whose will he professed to respect, had with one voice condemned that outrage upon common decency, should still persist in drawing that salary, and in exhibiting like a mountebank the gorgeous paraphanalia it enables him to drive through the streets of Washington. When hard cheeked members of Congress were shamed into handing back the salary grab, Grant only held the tighter to his ill gotten wealth, with such a head as Grant and Butler, and such a tail as Richardson and Sanborn, need any reader of the daily reports of our time ask "what's the matter with the Republican party?" The matter is that the ship is rotten, from stem to stern, from keel to topmast; and that it is too late to save it by throwing off the deck load. Grant saw not long ago how it was himself. He said let's unload; but now the question is, who is to do the unloading, and who is to be unloaded? There's where the point of the game is. Grant would like to unload Butler and Butler would like to unload Grant; but if either goes over they both go; so they stick. Poor Morton, where is his party? And Logan, where is he? And Conkling, and Dawes, and Hoar; and who struck Patterson? Where is the man now living who can take these decomposed remains of a once proud party and unite them in a harmonious band of robbers? Blaine, holds the best position of any man in the Republican party for the future; but ten Blaine's could not keep the Republican political ship from sinking. Well may the despairing mercenary leaders cry out "we must have a new party, a new organization, both parties are corrupt, give us a new deal". The people are telling a different story. They care nothing for any of these demagogues, big or little, They are tired of them; and they are looking to the only organization through which there is any hope of striking down the corruption of Republicanism. They are uniting with the true Democrats everywhere in the hope of bringing our country back to its normal condition. It is not because of the name "Democracy" that men who have heretofore voted with the Republican party are declining to support Republican demagogues; but it is because of the principles for which Democrats contend that the honest voters are thus openly condemning the rascalities of modern Republicanism. The Republican party is shattered and no man can rally it. That's what's the matter.

ONLY A WOMAN.

It would never do for West Pointers in the army to admit that a layman could make any suggestion, in strategic movements without being reduced many cubits in their own estimation, but when it is gravely asserted that a woman and a Miss at that, should have furnished to our experienced Generals a detailed plan of a campaign by which the Mississippi was opened and the rebel power in the Southwest broken, what humiliation to the service may not be expected. Yet it is true Miss Anna Ella Carroll, did this thing, for which she makes claim for services rendered, and for which she is undoubtedly entitled from the War Department.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, certifies to the justice of the claim in the most positive and unqualified terms. His statement is worth giving in his own words:

> Philadelphia, June 24, 1870.
>
> On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll, as stated in her memorial, called on me, as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and to adopt instead the Tennessee River, and handed to me the plan of campaign, as appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the South-West, 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress.
>
> Thomas A. Scott.

Col. Scott repeats this unreserved declaration in two or three different forms. The Hon. B. F. Wade is equally emphatic. He says that President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton both informed him that the credit of the Tennessee campaign was due to Miss Carroll. The Hon. O. H. Browning, Senator from Illinois, gives the same evidence with equal distinctness. Chief-Justice Evans of the Supreme Court of Texas goes further into details, giving the case of the memorialist far more fully and strongly than she presents it herself. The venerable Elisha Whittlesey joins in the same representations. Such legal authorities as Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith say that the evidence is complete in her favor. Finally, the Military Committee of the Senate in the XLIst Congress, after maturely weighing the case, reported through their Chairman, Senator Howard of Michigan, that Miss Carroll had established her claim.

Let it not be said that Republics are ungrateful by ignoring services rendered in unofficial or unexpected quarters, in the moment of national peril. If Miss Carroll's plan, which was certainly adopted, saved millions of dollars to the country, it should not reduce the pride of the army to admit it, nor should Congress hesitate to reward those services, as it has often in the case of bearded bipeds, with less merit.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

The Louisiana case is once more occupying the attention of the Senate, and the question of interference with the affairs of the State by Congress or the President is being considered pro and con. The proposition submitted by Senator Bayard requesting the President to notify the people of Louisiana, by proclamation, that the Federal government will not interfere to prevent McEnery and Penn from assuming the duties of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is clearly the correct plan to settle the whole matter, but there is but little likelihood that it will be adopted.

To the friends of the Administration, as well as to those Republican Senators, like Carpenter, who are satisfied that the Kellogg government is nothing but an usurpation, the matter is already beginning to assume a complicated aspect, and between doing what is right, and what is expedient as regards saving the President from Congressional rebuke, they are in a strait indeed. Senator Frelinghuysen made a legal argument on Senator Carpenter's bill, but one that is anything but conclusive and satisfactory. He held that the case of Louisiana was one in which the President was compelled to heed. But why he should heed only the wrong side of the question, and support only his political friends who presented bogus claims for recognition, Senator Frelinghuysen does not stop to state.

He claimed that the procedure contemplated in the bill was without precedent in the history of the general Government, and if the Federal government, in the exercise of arbitrary power was to set aside State Legislatures and State goverenment, then there would be an end to all States rights. Congress had better let the State suffer for its own misdeeds, even let the innocent suffer with the guilty. The Federal government had guaranteed to Louisiana a government when its troops were sent there. If there had been frauds in the election and usurpations of office, let the remedy be found in courts of the United States. If Congress should interfere now, it should be to instal McEnery rather than order a new election, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) admitted that McEnery had 9,606 majority of the votes cast. If there had been fraud on his side, it made a difference as he had prima facie claim to the office and it was for the courts to put him out afterwards upon being advised that frauds had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that Mr. McEnery should be Governor as he did not think so. He further argued that there could possibly be no propriety in Congress ordering a new election.

But it does not seem to have struck the Senator that the action of the President was without precedent and unjustifiable and that Senator Bayard's proposition obviates all interference by the government and only proposes that the President shall amend and withdraw his interference, whereby Kellogg became Governor, although it is admitted that McEnery had more than 9,000 majority. Senator Bayard's solution is a practicable one, and one that does not involve the assertion of dangerous powers by either branch of the government.

No sensible man will claim that that Kellogg could have come into power, except by the interference of President Grant, in supporting the palpably unjustifiable order of the most infamous Judge Durell. Had the people of Louisiana been left free from the interference of the Federal officials, as they should have been, none of the present troubles would ever have had an existence. They are all directly traceable to it, and the more intelligent Radical leaders fully realize the fact. Grant himself is anxious to unload the Louisiana monstrosity but he fears to do it, lest he be dumped over the embankment himself, for he sits on the apex of the load. The President does not seem to have been aware all along that there was an honorable for him to escape the responsibility, even admitting that he had the right and it was his duty to uphold Durell's order. It has been proven that the order instituting the Kellogg government, and by sustaining which the President interfered, was irregular and illegal, and was made without application, and upon Durell's own motion, or rather in a drunken freak.

The President has a perfect right to revoke his support of that order, when he understands its character, and that would restore the people of Louisiana to their proper *status*, and the one contemplated in Senator Bayard's proposition. It is indeed singular that Grant has no friendly adviser who will show him an easy and an honorable way out of his disgraceful difficulty. Or is it true that he knows what is right and refuses to do it for fear that he will injure his party? We incline to believe that this is the true explanation of his conduct.

EARLY OR LATE CONVENTION.

The complaints in relation to an early Convention made by several Democratic journals, will be heard before a full Committee, if the members take the trouble to attend the call of the Chairman, Dr. Nebinger. There should be a full attendance and a thorough interchange of views, which would prevent the suspicion that some advantage was meant to be taken in the interest of particular parties. We have no doubt the press of the State would prefer a short campaign, if for no other reason than to abbreviate the wear and tear which always falls to its lot. In the absence of a systematic organization in each county the press is expected to do all the shouting, rally all the voters, print the tickets and save the party. When we spoke of an early nomination it was not in the interest of any candidate but to afford the Chairman of the Central Committee, whoever he may be, an opportunity to initiate an organization preliminary to the outward and active operations of the campaign, which never exceeds four weeks, no matter when the nominations are made. But if it is to be held that this is not necessary, we shall only be too glad to welcome the latest possible period for a nominating Convention. We have no axes to grind, no favors to ask, except that first class men be selected for the several positions to be filled, and certainly we have no feeling upon the time for holding a Convention, except so far as it may be of advantage to the party.

COL. WM. PHILLIPS.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the death of Col. Phillips, which occurred yesterday morning at his residence, Third avenue. Col. Phillips was one of our most public-spirited men, and his death will be severely felt in the business circles of the city. He was President of the A. V. R. R. at the time of his death, and to his untiring energy and financial ability that road is greatly indebted for its success. He has long been a leading man in our local city government, and was possessed of a most powerful influence in the Councils.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have learned from Dr. A. Nebinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that he will at an early day call the Committee together for the purpose of having reconsidered the time fixed for holding the State Convention, and for the purpose of transacting other business. It is important that the response to the Chairman's call, when he shall make it, shall be such as to secure a full attendance of the members of the Committee.

JUDGE ORVIS.

The Reading Eagle explaining the vote of Senator Ermentrout against the confirmation of John H. Orvis for Judge in the Twenty-fifth District makes the following point which may have to be explained:

> Our readers will recollect that Governor Hartranft appointed John H. Orvis, a member of the House, to the Judgeship in the Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Orvis is a Democratic member of the House. When the appointment came before the Senate for confirmation Senator Ermentrout voted against it. This vote of our Senator is entirely consistent with the spirit of the sixth section of article second of the New Constitution, which is in the following words: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth."
>
> Mr. Orvis early in last January took a solemn oath to support the New Constitution, and how he can now accept this office in view of this fact, the public will hardly comprehend. It is to be regretted that any Democratic Senator voted for Mr. Orvis' confirmation, not because he is not a fully competent and proper person for the office in every way, but because a refusal to confirm all the judicial appointments of the Governor might have been useful in obtaining a fairer apportionment bill than the one just passed by the Senate, and in flat violation of the letter and spirit of the New Constitution.
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> In view of the great importance of the judicial office, the principle involved and the precedent established, would it not be well for a writ of quo warranto to issue at the instance of some citizen of Mr. Orvis' district, at once, to ascertain whether he is legally appointed?

A letter addressed in 1870 by Vice-President Wilson to President Grant, on the subject of Mr. Motley's removal, has just found its way into print. After pointing out that the removal would be believed to be aimed directly at Mr. Sumner, he said: "Holding, on general principles, that the prominent interests of the country would be advanced by a foothold in the Gulf, and wishing to sustain your administration whenever I could do so, I voted for the St. Domingo treaty, though I knew that nine-tenths of the people of my State were against it. I had nothing to gain and something to lose by such a vote. I am ready to take the consequences of that vote, but I am not insensible to the fact that the dismissal of Mr. Motley, under present circumstances, will not only be a loss to your administration, but a blow to me. Personally I ask nothing, but I do entreat you, before acting, to look well to the matter. Your administration is menaced by great opposition, and it needs peace and unity among the people and the Congress. The head of a great party, the President of the United States, has much to forget and to forgive, but he can afford to be magnanimous and forgiving."

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A Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican relates some interesting gossip about the Sanborn contracts and the eminent statesmen mixed up in them. He says few persons doubt that Butler in some way participated in the rich results, and adds: "There are Republicans here who think that there was a 'ring' formed in the Treasury Department and out-side of it for the purpose of making money; but I cannot believe that Boutwell, Richardson, and Sawer did anything more than to close their eyes and let other people rob the Treasury. One would suppose that Mr. Richardson would have to go after these developments, but there is no telling what Gen. Grant will do. He cares very little for public opinion, and there is a feeling here that Butler compels him to retain Richardson. There can be no doubt that some of the worst of the President's mistakes have been instgated by Butler and Conkling, and if they want Richardson to stay, the American people will have to endure him till the end of the present Presidential term."

◆

The Democratic victory in the Connecticut State election has jutted out so prominently into public notice that a number of minor Democratic victories in other parts of the country have been partly cast into the background. But the background of a picture is often the most effective part of it. And it is certain that the numerous local successes won by the Democrats within the past week are no less significant proofs of the rising fortunes of the Democratic party than was the consolidated rout of Radicalism in Connecticut. In every part of the country the State and municipal elections show a steady advance of Democratic sentiment and an immense accession to Democratic numbers. In Cincinnati, and other less important cities of Ohio, the Democrats carried the elections by overwhelming majorities. They have gained ground in New Jersey and in New York; and in St. Joseph, Missouri, the Democrats were successful for the first time since the negroes began to vote. But the spring elections are merely a forecast of what the State and Congressional elections of the fall will be. If Democrats adhere to Democratic principles, and do their duty in the canvass and at the polls, as they are sure to do, Radicalism will be routed at every point.

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The extract from the speech of Gen. M. W. Gray, before the tax-payers convention at Columbia, South Carolina, which made President Grant so firey mad in thus reported:

"I for one am unwilling to be knocking at the door of the White House for political or other favors; I am willing to concede that Grant is a great soldier, fit to have stood by Cæsar, Napoleon, William the Conquerer, or Washington, if needs be, and given directions in battle; but by accepting presents of a great value; in violation of his oath of office, in throwing the responsibility of his speculation with Fisk & Gould, whereby he made twenty-five thousand dollars, upon his wife; he has tarnished and thrown away a fame that might have perpetuated his name for all time. I am not sufficiently sanguine to hope for some sympathy, much less practical aid, from Congress. The sympathy and aid will rather be extended to their confederates in crime."

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

Harrisburg, April 14, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced an act requiring the admission of children over six years of age into the common schools without regard to color.

The act to provide for insane persons charged with crime failed.

Mr RUTAN introduced an act authorizing the secretary and deputy secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of bills on third reading and passed finally the following:

An act regulating tax on franchises of mining corporations.

An act relating to affidavits of defense.

An act empowering courts to vacate roads laid out thirty years and not opened.

An act relating to estates of decedents.

An act relative to burial grounds or incorporated boroughs.

An act providing for the construction of sewers by and in incorporated bodies.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW OF BRADDOCK'S REPEALED.

An act to repeal an act to prohibit the issuing of licenses in the borough of Braddock, in the county of Allegheny, approved the 9th of April, 1870.

Mr. WAINRIGHT stated that he only desired to have the law uniform and extend the local option law now all over the county. In the district named a strict prohibitory law was in force, whilst the district and those surrounding it had voted at the last election in favor of license, yet this prohibitory law defeated the advantages claimed for local option. The House passed the bill by a vote of 68 to 16.

The nays were Messrs. Amerman of Montour, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, McKee of Butler, Morgan of Lawrence, Myer of Bradford, Oliver of Erie, Rmney of Indiana, Thompson of Armstrong, Stranahan of Mercer, Webb of Bradford, Wolfe of Union, and Christy, Newmeyr and Young of Allegheny.

DEFEAT OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

The act to compel the attendance of children at school was supported by Messrs. Oliver of Erie and Campbell of Butler, and opposed by Rmney of Indiana and others. The bill fell.

The act establishing an additional Normal School for training teachers for colored schools, was also lost.

Mr. HAYES (Allegheny) supported it in a lengthy speech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The act defining the necessary expenses incident to the nomination and election of all State and county officers, was called up by Mr. Newmyer. It allows first—expenses for printing and traveling. Second—For dessemination of information to the public. Third—For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and inflicts a fine of one thousand dollars and one year's imprisonment for a violation of its provisions.

The bill passed by a vote of 67 to 15.

BILL RELATIVE TO BRIBING LEGISLATORS.

The same gentleman called up the Senate bill to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislators and public officers, and had the House bill substituted for it, and the act passed finally.

TAXING CHURCH AND OTHER PROPERTY

Mr. CHRISTY called up on first reading the bill exempting all churches, meeting houses, five acre burial grounds, school houses, Court houses and jails from all and every county, city, bounty, road, school and poor tax. Agreed to.

Mr. McCREERY (Venango) called up and passed on second reading, the act authorizing the Court of Common Pleas to appoint inspectors of spirits and guagers of oils.

Mr. OLIVER (Crawford) moved and had carried the reconsideration of the Normal School bill. It was amended and laid over.

The act requiring foreign corporations to have a known place of business, passed a second reading.

At five o'clock, after a hard day's work, the House adjourned.

MONDAY NIGHT'S SESSION.

Mr. CHRISTY moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee House bill No. 178, entitled "An act to punish commercial agents for false representations of the business condition of certain persons." The motion was agreed to.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CHRISTY—One to exempt cases, where work is done under contracts in writing, from the provisions of the act of December 4, 1873, entitled "An act relating to the heirs of common carriers and others."

Mr. NEWMYER—One preventing certain parties in interest to be witnesses. It provides that no devisee or legatee under any last will and testament shall be a competent witness in any issue of *devesavit vel non*, or any action of law wherein the in violation of said will or writing is the subject of controversy.

Also, a further supplement to the act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the People's Turnpike or Plank Road Company, extending the time for the completion of said road.

Mr. CHRISTY obtained the unanimous consent to strike out clause eleven, permitting married women holding or owning stock in any building and loan association, to assign and transfer the same as if she were *femme sole*.

Nothing further was done except to consider the big corporation bill.

MORE NOTARIES PUBLIC.

In the Senate a number of Notaries Public were sent in, among them H. Houseman and W. A. Herron, of Pittsburgh, and W. M. Brown, of New Castle.

Harrisburg, April 15, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The act to provide for the incorporation of banks passed finally.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The Senate re-considered the bill relating to the case of the criminal insane and passed it finally.

The Senate also passed an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the Indiana Normal School.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. MYER (Bradford) introduced and had passed a resolution to adjourn on the 15th of May.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Mr. BATES—To pay troops employed in putting down the riot at Susquehanna Depot.

Mr. HENRY—For the removal of records of the Criminal Court of Cambria county.

Mr. WAINRIGHT—A further supplement to the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county.

The House considered bills on first reading and passed a number of unimportant ones such as fixing the compensation of bridge viewers; authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of alderman; for the relief of Richard Budd and Abram Traxel soldiers of 1812; authorizing common carriers to sell goods.

BILL RELATIVE TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

The act granting additional compensation to county treasurers was defeated.

MEDICAL.

The act regulating medical practice, preventing all persons practicing unless they shall have regularly graduated, created considerable discussion. All the doctors in the House rallied to its support. Doctors De Witt, Piper, Cressler, Bailey and Smith spoke in favor. The bill went up to second reading.

PURDON'S DIGEST.

A resolution to pay for Purdon's Digest occasioned quite a lot of fillibustering, by parties who were anxious to keep the books and vote against paying for them. The resolution passed by a vote of 63 to 19.

THE GAME LAWS.

The supplement to the game laws authorizing county treasurers to pay a bounty on scalps of certain animals came up, and became an object of all kinds of amendments to include catamounts, wild cats, panthers, wolves, et al., with proviso that it should not apply to wolves in sheeps clothing, &c., &c.

SPEAKER McCORMICK took the House to task for frittering away their time, and suggested that they had better adjourn if they could not improve.

Suiting the action to the word, he slipped down the gavel and adjourned the House.

THE LOST STEAMER EUROPE

New York, April 13.—The Steamer Greece from Liverpool, March 25th, with 28 cabin and 524 steerage passengers, and 37 cabin and 182 steerage passengers of the steamer Europe arrived this evening.

She reports that on April 2nd, lat. 48 deg. 21 min., long. 30 deg. 3 min. at 11 a. m. she sighted a large steamer to the southward, bound west at 4 p. m. She came quite near, showing signals of distress. We bore down and found her to be the French steamer Europe from Havre for New York in

A SINKING CONDITION

and wishing us to send our boats and assist in getting off the passengers and crew. We immediately lowered Nos. 6 and 8 boats and sent them away in charge of Mr. Buck, chief officer and Hubbard second do. and with the assistance of French boats saved all on board, consisting of 7 cabin and 182 steerage passengers and 160 of the crew without any serious accident although there was a mountainous sea and both steamers were rolling very heavily. We also succeeded in saving the mails.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

At six p. m., Captain Lamarie came on board with his officers, and reported that his ship had sprung a leak in the engine room and that he did not consider it safe to proceed in her. At 6:30 p. m., Buck, chief officer, and Douglas, chief engineer of the Greece went on board the Europe and examined her, and on their return reported that there was about seven feet of water in the engine room and that they could not discover any water in any other part of the ship. The Greece lay by the Europe all night and at five o'clock next morning, Buck and Douglas again went on board the Europe for further examination, and upon their return reported that there was about eight feet of water in the engine room and that although they sounded all other compartments they could not discover any more water, and gave their opinion that the ship could be easily saved and taken to a port. Mr. Buck, chief officer and Webber fourth officer, immediately volunteered to take charge of the ship, and Dr. Maguire and twenty-two men went on board the Europe in two of the Greece's boats. Greece stood by until 12 m., to see if she could render any further assistance, and after seeing sail made on Europe left her in lat. 47 deg. 58 min., long. 30 deg. 49 min., with her head pointing southeast and a strong westerly breeze blowing.

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

S. F. T. Reade, a passenger on the Europe, states that a leak occurred on the last voyage. The ship was then put in the dry dock in the harbor, and she made a little water. The day after she left Brest she made a little more, and on the 2d of April water got into the ship's cabin. About 10:30 a. m. on the 2d of April, they sighted the Greece. The passengers then had

THE FIRST ALARM

that the ship was sinking, and at 1:30 p. m. they were told to save themselves. Every person on board was removed to the Greece, and nothing whatever was allowed to be transferred from the Europe, not even hand-bags. The Europe's boats were scarcely launched before those from the Greece were alongside. There were eight boats of the Europe and three of the Greece. The ladies were first removed; they were not even allowed to carry necessary luggage. The French Captain Laramie really believed the ship in danger of sinking, and there was no time to save valuable luggage. This gentleman says the leak occurred in the central compartments under the machinery as the captain stated. Three boats were swamped before labor was finished, but no lives were lost. Every thing has been done by the captain and crew of the Greece to make the captain, crew and passengers of the Europe comfortable.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER PASSENGER

Mr. Lloyd Phœnix, one of the passengers of the Europe says the fullest discipline was preserved on board. There was no cause for any panic. No one knew that anything was wrong until the signal of distress was hung out. I asked the purser what was the matter, and he shrugged his shoulders and made me no answer. I saw water rolling from side to side in the engine hatch and I saw boats lowered. We understood that the leak occurred in that part of the ship which was lengthened, and that the main engine pump was choked up and was under six feet of water when we left the ship, the rolling of which put the fires out, and that next morning it was under eight feet of water, showing that if the engine pump was in correct order this increase could not have been very extensive. The Europe sailed away under sail, and a collision occurred when we were trying to give her steerage way.

STATEMENT OF THE SURGEON.

Dr. L. G. Page, chief surgeon of the Greece described the putting of the salvage crew on board the Europe and says: We lay to several hours, and we saw them make sail, and it was on the attempt to get her head to eastward, after the rope was passed that the collision occurred. She collided with our stern. This was about noon.

The following day we sighted the Greece and we fired a gun and put up signals of distress. The Greece came up, lowered her boats and in two hours the passengers and crew were transfered from the Europe. The transfer was made with very little confusion, and women and children were first saved. The boats belonging to the Greece were first lowered in the water.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Duel.

New Orleans, April 15.—A duel was fought to-day at Touline, near the Bay of St. Louis, Mississippi, between Wallace Wood and A. J. Bachemin. The weapons used were dueling pistols. A distance of twelve paces was taken. Bachemin was shot through the thigh at the first fire. Wood was unhurt. It is reported that the entire party, all of whom are from New Orleans, were arrested by the Mississippi authorities. The party includes several newspaper reporters.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported back the memorial of certain employing printers of Washington in reference to the management of the government printing office with a bill to further regulate public printing, which provides that the Congressional printer shall have work done in the most economical manner consistent with its proper performance, and that the prices paid for work shall not exceed those paid in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, and authorizing him to have the work done by private contract when it may be to the best interests of the government. Placed on calendar.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment to Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which was ordered to be printed. In a long preamble, it sets forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of the bill notifying the people of that State that all hindrance, obstructions or impediments on the part of the general Government of the United States to the public and legal assumption of the public office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor by those persons is withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to fill them.

Mr. CARPENTER asked that his Louisiana bill be made the special order for tomorrow, after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were many bills on the calendar, and he was opposed to laying aside practical legislation to take up this bill. It would do the people of Louisiana no good, and he would therefore insist upon the consideration of matters of more importance.

Mr. CARPENTER said it was a matter of importance when a State had been usurped and its government held by usurpers under a decree of the general government. He was astonished at the indifference manifested by Senators on this subject. If the Republican party to-day refuses to interfere when its usurpers

HOLD A STATE BY THE THROAT,

it could not interfere in any similar case where usurpers might be Democrats. He was in New Orleans last May when there was great excitement there, and in a public speech he pledged himself to the people that, if they would stop violence and submit to the Kellogg government, he would do what he could to present their case to Congress. They had kept their part of the contract, and he proposed to keep his.

Mr. SHERMAN said no one would deny that Senator Carpenter had kept his pledge already. He (Sherman) believed that a large majority of the people of Louisiana had acquiesced in the condition of affairs in that State, and it was wise in them to do so. They would have an opportunity next fall to redeem their government, and Congress had better attend to its legitimate business, leaving Louisiana matters to right themselves.

Mr. CARPENTER said the acquiescence of the people was their submission to the authorities of the United States. Troops were now there, and in case an attempt was made by the people to overthrow the Kellogg government, those troops would be put into action under the act of the Kellogg Legislature. In regard to holding elections, he (Kellogg) could carry the State to-morrow by twenty or thirty thousand majority.

Mr. MORTON said that the act had been repealed.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not aware of that fact.

Mr. MORTON said he had a dispatch from Governor Kellogg announcing the repeal of the act.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was surprised at the statements made upon this floor about the acquiescence of the people of Louisiana in the Kellogg Government. It was known to every Senator here that if the Federal troops were withdrawn, the

KELLOGG GOVERNMENT WOULD BE BANISHED OUT OF EXISTENCE

in less than a month. The people of that State had appealed to the President of the United States, and had been turned away. Now, were they to be turned away from the halls of Congress? There were Senators upon this floor who were not disposed to let this matter sleep, but have this iniquity exposed. The iniquity in this Louisiana affair was so great that if they should keep silent

THE VERY STONES WOULD CRY OUT.

Mr. TIPTON said he was not specially concerned about the people of Louisiana, but he was specially concerned about the people of Nebraska, and he thought the rights of the people to administer their own affairs was of more importance than questions of revenue, finance, or anything else which could occupy the Senate.

ALL IMPORTANT INQUIRIES.

He wanted to know, if hereafter a faction in Nebraska could appeal away from the constitution laws and the ballot box of the State; whether a handful of men running the Custom House, United States Marshal and United States Attorneys offices could set up a government of their own, and with a promise of support to some future President procure the support of federal power to maintain them in their position.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that tomorrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to take up the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would ask a vote of the Senate upon the motion.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the territorial railroad bill, and after considerable discussion, it was passed finally by a vote of 20 to 18.

ALIENS AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS PILOTS.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to authorize aliens and pilots, which provides that they shall have previously resided six months within the United States.

The Senate then Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PACKER, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers and free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication. The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas, 178; nays, 41.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The text of the bill is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in mail:

First—Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Second—Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

WANT NO INVESTIGATION.

Mr. STOWE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts and providing for an investigation thereof. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded by a majority, and the resolution was not entertained.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Mr. BECK called attention to the fact that every Democratic member voted in the affirmative, and every Republican in the negative.

Mr. PAGE remarked that a statement had been sent to the associated press in California, at the instigation of his colleague (Luttrell,) that this investigation had been going on for weeks.

Mr. LUTTRELL (excitedly)—"I know nothing about it, and you have no authority for asserting it. You are very sensitive on this question."

Mr. PAGE stated that seven two weeks ago his colleague (Luttrell) went before the Postoffice Committee making certain charges and was requested by the Committee to submit his charges in writing, and to sign them. He had come at different times, and afterwards, when there was no quorum present, and then telegrams were sent to California stating that Luttrell was endeavoring to get up this investigation, but could not get it—a statement which was wholly false.

Mr. LUTTRELL—No, sir; it was true. My colleague is very sensitive. I stated to him and to the Committee that serious charges had been preferred in regard to certain Postoffice transactions; that I was not disposed to implicate the Postmaster General, but that there had been

A POSTOFFICE RING

formed which was defrauding the government, and had defrauded it to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I afterwards went before the committee as agreed to, but my colleague did not appear, and there was no quorum. I make these charges on the authority of the very best men in my state—Republicans, who would be ashamed of the action of their representatives here to-day. I do not come here with a "Leland Sanford's collar" around my neck labelled as a tool of a monopoly.

GREAT CONFUSION.

I come as a representative of workingmen. Here, there were loud calls for "question" and "regular order" while Messrs. Page and Luttrell were

GESTICULATING

at the same time, and each endeavoring to make himself heard. There was hardly a member in the House occupying a seat. All were

STANDING UP IN THE AISLE

fronting the speaker's chair, and the noise and confusion prevented anything being said or done in order. At length, the Speaker managed to have order restored by requiring all the members to resume their seats.

Mr. TYNER, a member of the Postoffice Committee in the last and present Congress, explained that all the charges contained in Stone's preamble had been before the Committee last Congress, and had been fully investigated, and that, while the result showed that the department had been victimized by the system known as

STRAW-BIDS,

no official connected with the department had been at all implicated.

Mr. RANDALL, also a member of the Postoffice Committee in the last and present Congress, differed somewhat from Tyner's conclusions as to the result of the investigation of last Congress.

Mr. PAGE returned to the charge and read a dispatch published in the Sacramento Union which he said was investigated by his colleague (Luttrell,) and which made statements that were not true. His colleague had been required by the committee to submit his charges in writing and to sign them, and he had refused to sign them.

Mr. LUTTRELL to Mr. Page—Are you not a contractor yourself, sir?

Mr. PAGE—Yes sir, I am, and have a right to be. (Sneers and laughter on the Democratic side). Whenever my colleague wants to discuss my right to be a contractor, I will do it with him before the House.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Not at all. Nor do I want to discuss the course which my colleague pursues either. It is perfectly natural.

After further colloquy, and manifestations of a very excited feeling on both sides of the House, it was understood that the resolution was referred to the Postoffice Committee, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company with a recommendation that the House substitute for the bill be adopted with certain amendments. Placed on calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the civil rights bill introduced on the first day of the session by the late Senator Sumner, with an amendment and recommendation of the majority of the Committee that it be passed as amended. Placed on calendar.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the bill would not be taken up. He did not desire to prevent any Senator making a speech on the subject, and at the proper time he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER said so far as he was concerned he meant business and wanted the Senate either to pass the bill or kill it. He did not bring it here for a foot-ball that speeches might be made, but for action. The bill was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN made a legal argument as to the powers of the President under the constitution, and contended that the appeal made to him to interfere in Louisiana was one which he was compelled to heed, being sworn to execute the laws. The procedure contemplated here was without precedent in the history of the general government, and if the federal government, in the exercise of arbitrary power was to set aside State legislatures and State governments, then there would be an end to all States rights. Congress had better let the State suffer for its own misdeeds, even let the innocent suffer with the guilty. The federal government had guaranteed to Louisiana a government when its troops were sent there. If there had been frauds in the election and usurpations of office, let the remedy be found in courts of the United States. If Congress should interfere now, it should be to instal McEnery rather than order a new election, as the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) admitted that (McEnery) had 9,606 majority of the votes cast. If there had been fraud on his side, it made a difference as he had prima facie claim to the office and it was for the courts to put him out afterwards upon being advised that frauds had been perpetrated. He did not want to be understood as entertaining the opinion that McEnery should be Governor, as he did not think so. In conclusion he argued that there could be no possible propriety in Congress ordering a new election. As to the legislature of the State, he would say nothing, as one election would soon be held in harmony with all the laws of the State.

At the conclusion of Mr. Frelinghuysen's address, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLOGG presented a bill abolishing the office of appraiser of imported merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo and Pittsburgh and providing that there shall be only one appraiser of imported merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah. Passed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the respective States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then took up the currency bill and Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrew his motion to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill giving as his reason that he had been assured by the chairman of the banking committee that after this bill had passed he would move to go to the speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

All the amendments were rejected when the question recurred on the bill reported by the committee. It was ordered to be engrossed and to be read the third time. Without the yeas and nays the House proceeded to vote on its passage. The bill was passed—yeas, 128; nays, 116.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question on the passage of the Senate bill, and it was seconded by a vote of 121 to 59. the bill was then passed—yeas, 140; nays, 102.

TEXT OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The text of the bill is as follows:

That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Sec. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of coin reserved by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulation notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

The status of the whole question now is that while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate which may or may not be favorable or may be delayed indefinitely, the Senate bill goes directly to the President for his signature.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and providing for a levy of tax to reimburse the same was taken up and passed.

Mr. BOREMAN introduced a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for money expended in the arming and equipping of the militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Referred.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST said all the information the Senate was in possession of was in regard to the form of election of November, 1872 and did not relate to the fact. It would be an arbitrary assumption of power without a proper knowledge of the facts for Congress to order a new election. He spoke at length and concluded by saying that not a particle of testimony had been brought forward to show that Kellogg was not elected, and until such fact be proven, Congress had no right or authority to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had seen a telegram from New Orleans stating that although the Legislature of Louisiana had passed an act repealing the election law, it had on the last day of the session re-enacted it.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of such proceeding.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said, being a member of the committee on privileges and elections, he deemed it his duty to say something upon Louisiana affairs generally. The facts differed from those in any preceding case, and were filled with evidences of fraud, tyranny and corruption.

Mr. WEST read a telegram from Governor Kellogg stating that he had been informed that some of the "last ditchers" had telegraphed Senator Carpenter that he (Kellogg) had a bill before him to repeal the new election law. The statement, he said, was false, and they could have a fair election under the new law.

Mr. HAMILTON read a communication signed by J. C. Zachary, of New Orleans, asserting that Kellogg had in his possession a new bill which would give him the control of the whole election machinery.

Mr. MORTON said he had never heard of this until now.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of any such thing, but even if it was so, the charge came from the other side of this chamber, and the complaint of using the election machinery came with rather a bad grace from that side.

Mr BAYARD said if any meaning could be gathered from the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West) it was an admission that such a repealing act had been passed, and, subsequently, that an act was passed repealing the repealing act, so that they can be produced from the pocket of this so-called Governor on the eve of an election, and all the machinery which make frauds in elections would be not only possible, but highly probable, if Kellogg should be permitted to occupy the place he now does.

Mr. WEST—The Senator from Louisiana does not admit anything of the kind.

Mr. BAYARD—No sir, he does not admit it. He has not candor to state the fact. He merely says he does not know as to the facts. He is professing to speak from special knowledge of the truth of facts in Louisiana, and says here to-day in regard to this most important fact, he has no knowledge whatever.

Mr. WEST—And he says the truth. He has no knowledge of it. He does not qualify it in any way. He never heard of it. It is new to him. That is what I mean without equivocation or reservation in any way.

Mr. BAYARD—It is confession of ignorance sir, in regard to important facts of which the gentleman professes to speak.

Mr. HAMILTON resumed, but before concluding his argument, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUNDY, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to abolish mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each season. The bill was passed—Yeas, 186; nays, 49.

Mr. COX offered a resolution reciting the existence of architectural defects in the new State department building, and providing for a Board of three architects to examine it. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

There was a good deal of usual discussion over the salaries of employees of the House, some of which were increased and some reduced.

The item of $50,000 for folding documents was reduced to $25,000 and the number of folders limited to twenty. Only two pages of the bill were gone through, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GERMANY.

THE TRIAL.

BERLIN, April 15.—The trial of Archbishop Ledechowski, of Posen, for a violation of the ecclesiastical laws, resulted in his conviction, and he has been sentenced in *contamaciam* to dismissal from his See. No appeal from judgment will be allowed.

ARKANSAS.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—Joseph Brooks who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office about eleven o'clock to-day before Chief Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Governor Baxter by force.

About one year ago, Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor. About the same time the Attorney General commenced suit against Governor Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. That Court rendered a decision that the Courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the Courts were concerned.

The legislature in eighteen hundred and seventy-three opened the returns and declared that Baxter was elected. Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly, until a few days ago when the attorneys of Governor Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on a demurrer with a view of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, and attorney of Governor Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court schedule submitted this, although in the absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, when there were but few in the court room, and neither of the Governor's counsel present, Judge Whytock announced his decision, overruling the demurrer, and none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, plead over a move for an appeal, a judgment of ouster was issued, a writ placed in the hands of the Sheriff and in five minutes from that time

AN ARMED BAND,

headed by Joseph Brooks, were in the Governor's office demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken, and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the meantime, General Patterson, who claimed to act as Brook's Adjutant-General, broke in the door of the armory in the same building, and took possession of about one hundred stand of arms. Adjutant General Strong, of Governor Baxter's administration, refused to give up the keys, although surrounded by armed men. Governor Baxter refused to be ejected except by force. Some of Brook's men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State House. The Governor has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported that the State House will be taken possession of to-night. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALED TO FOR AID.

The following dispatch was sent by the Governor to the President:

LITTLE ROCK, April 15, 1874.

To the President of the United States:

I have been advised by public rumor that in the State Circuit Court for this county, in a long pending case brought by Joseph Brooks for the office of Governor of this State, a demurer to the complaint was overruled, and immediate judgment of ouster against me given. This was done in the absence of counsel for me and without notice and, immediately thereafter the Circuit Judge adjourned his court. The claimant has taken possession of the State buildings and ejected me by force. I propose to take measures immediately to

RESUME POSSESSION

of the State property or to maintain my authority as the rightful Governor of the State. Armed men acting under this revolutionary movement are now in charge of the government, armory and capital building. I deem it my duty to communicate this state of affairs to the President. I trust

THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTS

may be settled without bloodshed, and respectfully ask the support of the general government in my offers to maintain the rightful government of the State of Arkansas, and that the commander of the United States Arsenal at this post be directed to sustain me in that direction. I respectfully request a reply to this communication at an early moment.

ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

THE SITUATION.

Governor Baxter has taken possession of St. John's College, which place he is making his headquarters. Brooks has possession of the State House, which is heavily guarded. It is rumored that Governor Baxter will declare martial law, and make an onward movement of the State House to-night or to-morrow. The general sentiment of the people is favorable to Baxter. The United States Circuit Court is still in session here. Judge Dillon to-day announced that he expects to leave here on Saturday night so as to be at the opening of the United States Court at Jefferson City, Missouri, which meets on next Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 15.—Owing to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez canal, De Lasseps threatens to dismiss pilots and extingush lights in light houses, virtually closing the canal.

THE HOUSE OF COMMON.

In the House of Commons to-day a bill suppressing betting houses in Scotland was passed to a second reading.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, Lancashire, by which a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Forty-six bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dunkinfield, in which the explosion occurred to-day. One hundred miners have been safely rescued. The explosion was caused by naked lights.

LATER.—Dispatches from Aston under Lyne, this evening, report that fifty-three persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Dukinfield and fifty bodies have been recovered.

Of the men taken alive from the Dunkinfield mine twenty are badly injured. Many of the bodies of the dead which have been recovered are so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY.

[Herald Special Cable.]

LONDON, April 15.—Fifty thousand people were present at the landing of Dr. Livingstone's body. Mr. Wainwright, on meeting Stanley recognized him, and gave him a circumstantial account of the last moments of the great explorer. The funeral has been appointed for Saturday at Westminster. Stanley has been selected as one of the pall bearers.

IDENTIFIED.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, has examined and identified the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

OBITUARY.

COL. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

HIS ILLNESS AND DEATH—HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER—TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Col. William Phillips, one of the oldest and most influential citizen of Pittsburgh. The sad event took place at twelve minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, 177 Third avenue.

HIS ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Col. Phillips was taken sick eleven weeks ago, and since that time has been confined to the house. Last week his condition seemed to be quite promising. On Friday last he suffered a relapse, and since that time until his death he has been unconscious. On Sunday his condition became alarming, and Dr. Pollock, who had been in attendance during his illness, called in several prominent physicians for consultation. No improvement was manifested until Monday evening, when hopes of ultimate recovery were again aroused. Shortly after midnight there was another change for the worse, and, as stated, at twelve minutes past four this morning death ensued. His disease first assumed the form of gastric fever, but afterwards developed into a complication of diseases, from which, despite the most skillful attentions, no relief could be had.

HIS LIFE.

Col. Phillips rose from poverty to affluence, and prior to his death exercised more influence in our municipal affairs than any other man living in this city. He was born here, and with but very brief intervals of time, when absent on business, his whole life has been spent amidst the toil, bustle and turmoil of our busy city. His parents were poor, and in his early life he resided on what is now known as the South Side, but in those days as Birmingham, where he was employed in the Glass Works. Subsequently he removed with his parents to the Second ward, and when about fifteen years of age he was employed in the tobacco works of Messrs. McDonald & Ekin, then located on Ferry street, in which Mr. Wm. Rinehart, now of W. & D. Rinehart, was also engaged. Whether from choice or necessity he was again employed in the glass business, and finally learned glass blowing, an occupation which he followed for some time. He afterwards entered into partnership with his brother in the glass business, and such was the success with which they met that the capacity of the works was frequently increased. Failing health compelled the brother, who is still living, to retire from the business, when the partnership of Phillips & Best was formed. This firm soon became one of the best known in the city, and the works which are still carried on are even now known as Phillips & Best's glass house. But nothwithstanding the success which attended the firm, some reverses occurred. When great fire of 1845 swept over the city, by which time Col. Phillips had acquired considerable property in the ward, although when he started into business he had only "three fips in his pocket," the works were destroyed, but he soon recovered from the calamity, and the works were rebuilt. While engaged in the business, Col. Phillips began to enlarge his fields of operations. His first venture was in the iron business, having associated himself with James E. Brown, Esq., of Kittanning. This enterprise also proved successful, but he withdrew from the firm for the purpose of engaging in other enterprises where, in his opinion, there appeared to be wider scope for the peculiar abilities developed in him. He continued, however, to hold his interest in the glass works until about the year 1862, when he decided to retire from active labors. Soon afterwards he was elected President of the Allegheney Valley Railroad, which at that time was in a depressed condition. As soon as he took charge, he determined upon and finally succeeded in extending the main line to Oil City. Subsequently the main line was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mainly through his negotiations the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroads were also absorbed by the same Company with a view of obtaining control of the business of the oil regions and of forming a direct line from this city to Buffalo.

Colonel Phillips was at one time President of the Connellsville Railroad, and had Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, taken advantage of his advice, that line would to-day have been in possetsion of the Pan Handle Railroad. The Colonel did raise some money to purchase the road, but the negotiations fell through in consequence of Mr. Garrett failing to back the Colonel. He afterwards tried to buy the Pan Handle Road for himself and some friends, and asked Mr. Howard, of the Pennsylvania, if he would accept a check on the Iron City Bank, for the road. He replied that he would, and the check was drawn, but he afterwards declined.

In early life Col. Phillips was a Democrat, but subsequently became a Republican. While closely identified with all the official interests of the city, he was also engaged in mercantile and financial pursuits. He was a member of the firm of William M. Lyons & Co., Nimick & Co., the Phosphor-Bronze Co., and a glass firm. He was also one of the organizers and Directors of the Iron City National Bank, the Freehold Bank, People's Insurance Company and the Safe Deposit Company. He was president of the latter at the time of his death.

HIS CHARACTER.

Though he was never married, he surrounded himself with a large circle of loving friends. He was a warm-hearted man, a conscientious citizen, a useful and enterprising member of society, affable in manners, generous to his political opponents, firm in his convictions, possessed of a fine physique, fond of a joke, charitable, patriotic, always good-humored, sound in judgment and unceasingly industrious. In his death the city has lost in the truest sense of the word a father. Though we have differed with him on many points, we cheerfully add our tribute to his sterling character, his far-seeing public spirit, his generous manner and his other excellent qualities.

He was born on July 10, 1814, and died April 14, 1874, having almost attained his three score of years.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company at their annual meeting yesterday, received the sorrowful announcement as if thunderstruck. Subsequently they passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Omnipotent Power to remove from the scenes of life and activity, Col. William Phillips, be it

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are deeply pained and grieved by the announcement of the death of Col. Wm. Phillips, the President of the Company.

Resolved, That in this dispensation, bowing and submitting to the will of One who cannot err, that we bear though sorrowful yet hearty testimony to the uprightness, integrity, business talent, and energy of our deceased friend, and in common with the balance of the community, sincerely express our heartfelt sorrow at his being taken away from us.

Resolved, That in the decease of Col Phillips we have lost a friend whom to know was to love, and whom to be brought into contact with, was to admire and esteem.

Resolved, That while lamenting one whose comprehensive mind embraced that which was useful, beneficial and necessary to society, we have an example left us which we can point to and follow with pride.

Resolved, That we tender to his grief stricken relations our sympathy in this their hour of distress.

On motion the stockholders meeting then adjourned until Friday, the 24th inst.

MARKS OF RESPECT.

City Hall has been draped in mourning, the Colonel's seat in Select chamber is covered with crape, and City Councils will hold a special meeting at two o'clock this afternoon to take action touching this sad municipal event.

The offices and engines of the A. V. R. R. Co., have been placed in mourning.

The Finance Committee, of which the Reverend Deceased was Chairman will hold a special meeting this morning in reference to the sorrowful affair.

It is likely that on the day of the funeral all the municipal offices will be closed.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Central Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, and after receiving the regular monthly reports, and transacting routine business, adopted the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the death of Col. William Phillips:

Whereas, The members of the Central Board of Education have, in common with the people of this community, heard with profound sadness the announcement of the death of Col. William Phillips, who during the whole of a pre-eminently useful life was distinguished for his perseverance, activity and success in business, his progressive and public spirit in promoting and advancing the varied interests of this community, his faithfulness and integrity as an officer of this city, his large heartedness and benevolence as a man, and his unbounded liberality in helping and encouraging young men;

And Whereas, The example of such a life is worthy of imitation and should be held in warm appreciation and remembrance; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst bowing to the dispensation of the Sovereign Ruler of the world, we mingle our sorrows with that which affects the community over this sad event.

Resolved, That as a token of our profound respect for the memory of our deceased fellow-citizen, these resolutions be spread at length on the minutes, and we do now adjourn.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Oyler was convicted of the larceny of $148 50 from the German Dramatic Society of Allegheny City.

L. DeRoy was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses in obtaining $75 from John F. Bennett for a ring which he represented contained three rubies. The costs were divided.

Joseph Sheverton plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery on James C. Alexander, and was fined $50 and costs.

Charles Kirsch was acquitted of selling liquor on Sunday, but was directed to pay one-half the costs.

James Elkins was found not guilty of a charge of having entered a building with intent to commit a felony.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Hays vs. Briggs et al., a verdict for defendant was rendered.

The case of Wenke vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co., an action to recover damages alleged to be done to property on Manor street—South Side, is on trial.

The case of Kirkpatrick & Lyon, for use, vs. Wm. K. Kountz, an action to recover on an oil contract, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Defendants moved for a new trial in the case of John C. Fisher vs. Lockhart & Frew.

In the case of Ruckert vs. Bishop Domenec, the jury found for plaintiff for $81 87.

In the case of Johnson vs. Johnson, an action to recover money alleged to have been loarned, the jury found for plaintiff for $461 58.

The case of G. Wm. Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, an action for libel, is on trial.

Also, the case of Peter McGee vs. Manus McLaughlin, an action in ejectment, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The special term of this Court for the trial of bankruptcy cases commenced yesterday.

Wood & Johnson filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against Johnson & Rrush, of Crawford county.

A. L. Thorne, of Venango county, and Wm. Andrew, of Warren county, filed petitions for adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

In the case of McKellar, Smith & Jordon vs. John B. Hays, of Beaver county, alleged bankrupt, was ordered to be discontinued on payment of costs.

In the matter of Nick Overfield, of Wyoming county, bankrupt, the assignees petitioned for an allowance for fees, was referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

In the matter of Michael J. Bombaugh, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, on petition of the assignee was allowed to sell certain real estate, discharged of liens, except purchase money mortgage.

In the matter of George J. Rogers, of Cambria county, bankrupt, the petition of Dwight Jones, a lien creditor, was referred to Register Brotherline for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged lien.

The cases of Burtram Ashmead, administrator, &c., vs. Henry Swan, of Clearfield county, alleged bankrupt, and Wainwright & Co., vs. the same, were tried and a verdict rendered that "the facts set forth in the creditors petition were not true."

In the matter of Herman & Lappe, of Allegheny, city bankrupts, the exception to the Register's report, on petition of Hammett & Sons for disallowance of claim of Charles & Peoples et al. the argument was begun and will be continued to-day.

Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co., alleged bankrupts. A petition was presented for an injunction against certain execution creditors, the hearing of which was postponed until to-day.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Thomas Darley, Barney Duffey and Francis Clark were convicted of the larceny of one dollar and sixty cents' worth of scrap iron from John M. Stewart, but recommended to mercy.

Christian Stacy, charged by Mariott Jenkins with false pretences, was found guilty.

The same defendant was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Job Adams, but directed to pay the costs.

James Elkins, charged by George Emerick with the larceny of some pigeons, was acquitted.

The jury were out in the case of Smith Elkins charged with the same offense.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury is out in the case of Wenke vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co.

Three cases of Kestner vs. the P. V. & R. R. Co., actions for damage were then taken up. Juries were sworn in the cases and have gone to view the premises.

The case of Kirkpatrick & Logan for use vs. Wm. J. Kountz. An action to recover on an oil contract is still on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, an action for libel is still on trial.

The case of Peter McGee vs. Manus McLaughlin et al, is still on trial. This is an action for ejectment for a lot of ground with dwelling and business houses located in the Seventh ward.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

In this Court, the following business was transacted:

William H. Currie, bankupt. Petition of assignee for leave to sell bankrupt's interest in certain real estate. Presented and order made referring the same to Register Rodgers for examination and report.

Collins Bros. bankrupts. Petition of the Second National Bank of Titusville, Pa. Order made for the examination of each of said bankrupts before a Register in Bankruptcy on five day's notice.

Noble & Hall vs E. L. Davis. Petition and accompanying depositions filed on Monday. Order to show cause made returnable on the 22d inst.

James B. McFadden, bankrupt. On petition of exrs. of James Brown, deceased. Order made for the payment to said executors by Lewis McIntosh, assignee, of the sum of $556 22 rent due.

Joseph Pettibone, bankrupt, petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, petition of Seymour, Little & Co., lien creditors, presented order made for the payment to said creditors by assignee out of the proceeds of sale of 4th of February last, of the amount of their claim with interest.

The cases of Brook & Weiner vs. Martin Deutche, H. B. Claflin & Co. vs Broadhead, Milford & Co., H. B. Claflin vs. Milford and Evans, and the Second National Bank of Titusville vs. Doty & McMillen were discontinued on motion filed.

Martin Deutsche, bankrupt, discontinuance granted on motion filed.

The following cases in bankruptcy were continued:

Chas. W. Roll vs. Joshua Bloomer, Messimer & Bachus vs. James M. Lambing, Jas. G. Jackson, cashier, vs. Jas. H. Wing, Jas. Shietel, trustee, etc. vs. the Mechanics Savings Bank, Fred W. Huidekoper vs. H. H. Bronson.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Elkins was found guilty of stealing about fifty pigeons from George Emerick.

August Friend, charged with larceny by bailee was acquitted.

Christian Freund was acquitted of a charge of false pretense, made by Mr. Ardeneut, but ordered to pay one-third of the costs.

John Ford was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Mr. McClelland.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of the Citizen's Oil Refining Company for use of Fisher Bros. vs. W. J. Kountz, an action on an oil contract is on trial.

In the case of Kirkpatrick & Lyons for use of Fisher Bros. vs. Wm. J. Kountz, the jury found for plaintiffs for $4 024.

In the case of Daniel Wenke vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., the jury found for plaintiff for $50.

The three cases of Kestner vs. the P. V. & C. R, R. Co., actions for damages sustained to property on Manor street, South Side, by reason of the location of the road are still on trial.

In the case of Hays vs. Briggs et al, plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, and White.

The case of Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, has been submitted to the jury.

The case of McGee vs. McLaughlin is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the cases of Porter, Bell & Co., vs. the Mt. Union Iron Co., debtors, Huntingdon county; Wattress, Boyd & Co., vs. H. Hamburger & Co.; Isaac G. Jackson, cashier, &c., vs. James A. Wing, Crawford county, proceedings were discontinued.

Wm. Andrews, debtor, Warren county, Noble & Hall vs. E. L. Davis, Venango county. Restraining orders granted.

John S. Rich, bankrupt, Oil City. Petition for discharge referred to Register Rogers.

Wilmarth & Roelfe, bankrupts, Warren county. Petition for the ascertainment of a certain boundary line; referred to Register Woodruff for examination.

John George et al., vs. Geo. B. Hays. Answer and demand for jury trial filed.

T. S. McMillan, bankrupt, Butler county. Clerk ordered to forward schedules to Register.

John Slentz, bankrupt. Sales of real estate confirmed.

Second National Bank, Titusville; proceeding dismissed at cost of petitioning creditors.

The following cases were continued:

Henry G. Bell & Co. vs. Jas. Breyden & Sons.

Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co.

D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Joseph Williamson.

Butler, McCarthy & Co. vs. Hiram W unkin.

S. S. Waters & Co. vs. John H. Harmon.

W. S. Purviance, assignee, &c., vs. Henry Harley.

M. Munhall & Co. vs. John Scheedy. Jury called and sworn, and a witness having fainted during examination, the jury was discharged and case continued.

Zeigler & Swearingen vs. W. B. Lippincott. Verdict, "that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition are true."

D. H. Brigham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Olds & Davis, of Corry, Erie county. The usual order was granted.

Adams Hare vs. the steamship Baltic, in admiralty. Commissioner Patterson's report on distribution of funds was presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

BAYNE ON THE WARPATH.

A NEW INFORMATION TO BE MADE IN THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

It is currently reported that District Attorney Bayne is greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which Alderman McMasters has disposed of the conspiracy case, more especially in reference to the fact that John Ross and Bob Grier were not held under the evidence. It is also stated that he will shortly make a new information against these two, on the ground that the evidence against them, at least, was overwhelming, and undoubtedly would have justified the holding of them for Court. He considers that Alderman McMasters labored under the mistaken impression that inasmuch as the city had lost nothing, there could have been no conspiracy, and that the city was not interesting itself in the progress or the result of the hearing.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.

Mr. Henry P. Ashe, well-known among newspaper men in this city, died Wednesday morning of consumption. Deceased had been suffering a long time, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Ashe was a printer, and was held in high estimation among his fellow workmen, who share the grief of his relatives.

IN FULL OPERATION.

The new and extensive wagon factory of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, just completed at the corner of Craig street and the river bank, Allegheny, enables the firm to fill large orders promptly. Orders come in so rapidly that the firm had not large enough quarters at their factory on Marion avenue to fill them as rapidly as desired, and consequently were compelled to do something to enable them to accommodate their large number of patrons. Their present facilities are now ample, and having a very large three-story factory, they can now accommodate all their patrons without delay. Do not fail now to leave your orders. W.

NEW ORLEANS.

More Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Serious crevasses are reported to-day at Bonnet Carre, about half a mile below the new levee. The Jackson Railroad Company are trying to close the break, which, at last accounts, was forty feet wide. The levee company has also taken action, and will send men and material to Bonnet Carre. Some of the crevasses below the city have been closed. State Engineer Thompson has gone to Bayou Plaquemine for the purpose of opening that outlet, which was closed during the war, to relieve the Mississippi river. He estimates the stream to be five hundred feet wide and several feet deep, and it can be turned into the bayou without damage.

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CRIME.

A Colored Boy Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11.—Two colored boys got into a difficulty below the city last evening, during which one of them, Albert Allen was stabbed and killed.

Sergeant White, of the police force, this evening, shot and killed Aaron Allen, colored, for resisting an arrest.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Jules Roux, a well known young man, was shot through the heart on Bourbon street, near Canal, last night by some one at present unknown. Roux died in five minutes after being shot.

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TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Indian Government has ordered the construction of ten light draught river steamers in England.

A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, reports that Rochefort and party have sailed for San Francisco.

A premature explosion of a sand-blast in a quarry at Allentown, Pa., on Friday evening, killed two workmen.

Judge Wright, of Lancaster, Ohio, sentenced Hugh Dougherty, convicted of the murder of Schlech, to be hanged on July 31st.

The King of the Ashantee has signed the treaty with England, but has given no guarantee that he will execute the provisions.

A dispatch from Halifax states that recent gales and hailstorms had caused serious damage to the crops in the West Indies, and that there are now no hopes of an abundant harvest. The potato and tomato crops are almost destroyed.

The New York Bank statement for the past week is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,552,600; decrease, $210,200. Legal tenders, decrease, $1,409,300. Deposits, increase, $1,200,300. Circulation, decrease, $6,800. Reserve, decrease, $1,321,125.

The St. Louis Democrat has information that Arthur McCoy, who has been connected with the notorious James and Younger brothers, was shot and killed in Arkansas six weeks ago, and Frank James wounded, in a fight with a party who were in pursuit of them.

A "MISSING LINK."

Mr. Darwin's "missing link,' has at length been found, to judge from an account of dwarfish human beings, said to resemble a race of monkeys, which is given by the Siam Weekly Advertiser: "On the Island of Borneo has been found a race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk unusually, almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive, one finds with surprise that their uncouth, jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty; in fine, these wretched beings are men and women."—[London Graphic.

THE NEGRO'S LOCAL OPTION.

There is an old darky in Maryland who lately voted for local option, as he understood it, but not as the public generally understand it. The story (a true one) runs thus: At a recent election, a friend asked the old man how he was going to vote.

"Oh," he replied, "the Republican ticket—I always vote that ticket."

"But how are you going to vote on local option?"

The darky, looking up, asked, "What's dat?"

"Why, local option is putting down liquor," was the reply.

"Lors a massy!" said the darky, "of course I vote for local option; I votes to put down liquor to the old price fib-penny-bit a pint!"

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A WESTERN Paper tells the following:— "A gentleman recently entered the office of our leading chemist. 'Dr. ——, I presume?' said he. 'Yes, sir.' 'Are you alone?' 'Yes sir. 'May I lock the door?' and then he did so; then, having looked behind the sofa, and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow handkerchief, on the table, and opened it. 'There? Doctor, look at that!' 'Well,' said the Doctor, 'I see it.' 'What do you call that, Doctor?' 'I call it iron pyrites!' What?' said the man. 'isn't that stuff gold?' 'No!' said the Doctor, 'it's good for nothing; it's pyrites,' and putting some over the fire in a shovel, it soon evaporated up the chimney. 'Well,' said the gentlemanly man, with a woe-begone look, 'there's a widow up in our town who has a whole hill full of that, and I've been deceived by this, what I thought was gold, which induced to marry her!'"

AT the last "drawing room" Queen Victoria wore a black watered silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape, embroidered in black silk and jet; also, a ruby and diamond diadem, over a long white tulle veil, and a diamond and ruby necklace and brooch, besides a variety of orders. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white satin with plaitings of satin and ostrich feather trimming; the train of white satin also, with plaiting of satin and ostrich feather trimming. Her head dress consisted of a tiara of diamonds, with feathers and a veil. The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a petticoat of white tulle over white spangled with silver and striped with wreaths of roses, and a train of the same material trimmed with a wreath of roses and plait of silver striped with bands of silver and roses. Her head dress was a coronet of diamonds and rubies, with white feathers and a veil.

THE SECOND DAY.

ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT ON THE "CUP THAT CHEERS."

THE LAW VS. THE PRAYERFUL PLEADERS—FIRST CHECK TO THE CRUSADE—THE CHIEF OF POLICE INSTRUCTED BY THE MAYOR TO KEEP THE SIDEWALKS UNOBSTRUCTED—THE POLICE COMMITTEE TAKE A HAND—OPINION OF THE U. S. ATTORNEY—VISITS TO SALOONS—THE RESULTS NOT ENCOURAGING—THE CRUSADE IN ALLEGHENY AND ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

[From the Daily Post of Friday.]

The ladies of the W. C. T. U., who have made up their minds that the time is ripe to continue the forward movement, reassembled about nine o'clock yesterday morning at the Alliance room, and talked over the scenes of Wednesday. At precisely eleven o'clock headed by Mrs. Collins, the President, they moved to the Red Lion hotel, where they were shown into the office, and held devotional exercises, but failed to induce the proprietors to close the bar. During their visit no drinks were sold and their treatment was courteous in the extreme. As they were about leaving,

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

made his appearance on the scene with a squad of police. The policemen were stationed on the pavement in front of the hotel while the Chief communicated with H. D. McGaw, Esq., a friend of the temperance cause. He informed Mr. McGaw that the Police Committee had held a meeting that morning and had passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation warning the ladies not to continue in their work under pain of arrest.

This intelligence was communicated to Mrs. Collins, who at once ordered a march back to the Alliance Rooms. Very few of the ladies knew what the movement meant until they had reached the door of the Alliance rooms. Then it came to their ears that they were to be arrested if they went on. And the young ladies and the old ladies and many who had but little interest in the temperance cause exclaimed "let them arrest us!" After a short informal discussion of the situation, Mrs. Collins said: "I think this is just the time for a prayer meeting," and suiting the action to the word the ladies indulged in prayer.

Mr. McGaw, as soon as the ladies had entered the Alliance rooms, visited David Reed, Esq., United States Attorney, and obtained legal advice from that gentleman on the situation. He also learned that the proclamation reported to have been signed by the Mayor had not been signed. Acting Mayor McMasters said he would sign no such proclamation. Mr. Reed said that the resolution as passed by the Police Committee was not worth the paper it was written on.

THE FIRST CHECK.

The Police Committee held a special meeting yesterday morning. Mr. James Littell, of the firm of Littell & Mechling, wholesale liquor dealers on Liberty street, appeared and asked for a detail of policemen to protect their establishment. He anticipated that the crusading women would visit his place of business, and he wanted to know what protection the municipal authorities were going to afford. He did not ask protection from the women, but from the mob which followed them, and concluded by suggesting that the committee adopt some measures for the protection of the business men from any annoyance of this kind. He came to the Mayor's office for the purpose of making information and in this way to secure protection, not being aware that the Police Committee was in session.

After discussion, Mr. G. L. Braun moved that the Mayor be requested to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of the sidewalks. Carried.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

In accordance with the above action of the committee, the Mayor issued the following order:

PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1874.

John Irwin, Chief-of-Police:

DEAR SIR—You will please enforce the ordinance this morning in regard to the ladies and others blocking up the sidewalks and business houses. I have had several extensive business men here this morning who insist on the enforcement of the law. You had better collect sufficient police force to stop it at once. The Police Committee passed a resolution this morning to that effect.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

THE AFTERNOON'S WORK.

At two o'clock the crusading ladies reassembled in the Alliance rooms, and were called to order by Mrs. Collins. A committee consisting of Mrs. Black and Mrs. Torrence was appointed to visit Acting Mayor McMasters and request a detail of policemen to accompany and protect the ladies during their afternoon crusade. After a reasonable time had elapsed, this committee not returning, the word

FORWARD, MARCH!

was given, and the ladies at once proceeded to the wholesale house of Messrs. Gamble & Anderson, 45 Ferry street, where they were politely received, but failed to induce the proprietor to give up his business.

The ladies then withdrew and next visited the wholesale liquor house of Mr. Phillip Hamburger, No. 85 Liberty street. The proprietor received them courteously, allowing them to sing and pray, but they departed without accomplishing the object of their mission.

AT LITTELL & MECHLING'S.

They next headed for the wholesale house of Littell & Mechling, opposite the mouth of Wood street.

At the door they were met by Mr. Littell, who ordered them to stop and enquired their business.

Mr. Collins—We desire, sir, with your permission, to hold a meeting here.

Mr. Littell—Ladies you cannot do it. With all due respect to you, this is not the place for prayer meetings.

Mrs. Collins—Will you not allow us to decide that question, Mr. Littell.

Mr. Littell—No, madame; I will not do anything of the sort. These are my premises. I am protected by the law and do not want you here. You are insulting me by these proceedings, and I desire to move on.

Mrs. Collins—We will pray for you, Mr. Littell, and you know we must all meet at the judgment seat.

Mr. Littell—Where are the police? Look at this mob that you are attracting about my premises! Here, officers, move this crowd from my house. You see, ladies, the impropriety of this thing. I tell you to disperse. Here, policemen, clear this mob away.

Mrs. Collins—Good bye, Mr. Littell, we will pray for you.

The ladies moved down Liberty street to Seventh, and thence filed into Penn, where they stopped at the saloon of Henry Hight, opposite the Second Presbyterian church, and there held a meeting, after which they returned to headquarters at the Alliance rooms.

And so ended the second days' crusade.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

After organizing at the base of supplies, the Sandusky street Baptist church, yesterday morning the crusaders to the number of forty, sallied out to renew their conflict with King Gambrinus, **Adam Beppler, on the southwest corner of the Diamond; Fred Beuchler, who keeps the Alpine; M. Hartung, opposite Beppler's,** and William Telford, of the Globe Saloon, were visited and applied to in the usual manner to forego their calling. No encouragement was received from any one except a Mr. Fallman, who keeps a wholesale liquor establishment on Ohio street. He stated, much to the gratification of the ladies, that the liquor business was a bad one, and he intended to get out of it and embark in something better.

Mr. Hartung showed himself something of a Biblical critic, and took issue with the ladies on their interpretation of Scripture, so far as the heinousness of saloon keeping was concerned. After the enunciation of his views, he assured his fair auditors that a man might take a social glass occasionally without endangering his soul's salvation in the least.

After visiting the places named the ladies adjourned for dinner. The threatening aspect of the wind and clouds deterred them from prosecuting the campaign in the afternoon.

The excitement appears to be abating, as the crowd that followed the ladies yesterday was much smaller than on the day previous.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A DISCOURAGING TOWN.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the South Side temperance ladies met in the Walton M. E. church. Mrs. Brown, the Vice President, was called to the Chair. After half an hour spent in prayer, a band numbering twenty-eight ladies, headed by Mrs. Brown, left the church and proceeded from the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sarah streets, up Twenty-fourth to Jane, to Twenty-seventh, to Sarah and back again to the church. During their tour the crusaders stopped at eight saloons, but in every case were refused admittance. The police interfered to prevent the ladies from praying on the sidewalks. After their return to the church, prayer was resumed, at the conclusion of which, they resolved to continue the crusade, probably on Saturday morning.

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BARGE SUNK.

Sunday afternoon the tow-boat Mary Ann struck the piers of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway bridge, at Steubenville, sinking one barge containing about twelve thousand bushels of coal. The accident was caused by the wind swinging the tow-boat around. After the occurrence she continued on down the river with her trip.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.

On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. William Fulton was buried from his late residence, No. 5 Decatur street. He lived to the ripe old age of seventy-five, and died respected and regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. He lived to see the city grow and prosper during a long period of time. For more than twenty-five years he was a constant reader of the daily issue of this paper, which continued up to the last day of his life. Thus one by one our old friends lay down the burdens of this world and take up the long journey to the next. Peace to his memory.

OBITUARY.

The Meadville papers record the death of Arthur Callum, Sr., on the 9th instant, at his residence in that city. Mr. Callum was driving on the 1st instant, and a team ran into his vehicle, throwing him out and injuring him so severely that death resulted. He was widely known through his section of the State, and greatly respected for his many virtues. A man of large wealth, he was ever liberal and generous. He was at one time Mayor of Meadville, and took an active part in the improvement of his native city. He was exceedingly popular with all classes, and greatly loved by his friends and neighbors. His demise will be a loss to the whole community.

HOMEOPATHY AND ALCOHOL.

The Homeopathic Medical Society, of Allegheny county, have declared themselves on the side of the crusaders, by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That alcohol, in whatever form, should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug, as a medicine, and not as an article of diet; and that the directions for its use should be so framed and so explicit, that they could not be interpreted as a sanction for excess, or for the continuance of its use when the occasion which induced its prescription shall have passed.

THE KNIFE.

About three o'clock Sunday afternoon Ben Leonard and Frank Wilson, two colored men, became involved in an affray in front of a dive at the foot of Wood street that threatened to, but fortunately did not, end seriously. Ben asserted his ability to whip anybody in general. An able-bodied roustabout named John Muldoon, denied the assertion as far as he was concerned. John was knocked down on the spot, and a comrade named Matthew Gleason, who endeavored to preserve the peace, was cut, it is alleged, with a penknife in his arm and podex, by the aforesaid Ben. The quartette were arrested, and will be instructed this morning in the mysteries of Justinian law by Acting Mayor McMasters.

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above Committee was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday afternoon, Mr. James Irvin, in the absence of Chairman Duff, presiding.

The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for electing city delegates to the State Convention reported that inasmuch as the new apportionment bill had not yet become law, the Committee deemed it best to await the action of the Legislature before making a final report. Report accepted and Committee continued.

The meeting of the coming Democratic State Convention in this city was discussed and a committee, with Mr. S. F. Patterson as Chairman, was selected to represent the Pittsburgh Democracy in making all necessary arrangements.

It was announced at the meeting that the State Committee would be called together again and an effort made to change the time of the assembling of the Convention until August or September.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

THE REVOLVER.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BRADDOCK'S.

On Saturday night at nine o'clock, it is alleged that a man named John A. Cook deliberately fired five shots out of a revolver at a former partner in business, whose name we have been unable to obtain. In return, a friend of the unknown fired a shot gun at Cook, the contents of which knocked off the human target's hat. The difficulty, it is stated, grew out of a dispute over a partnership settlement. Both of the parties were engaged in the coal business, and it is alleged that Cook, not satisfied with how matters had been running, retired from the business, and failed to effect a settlement. It is asserted that Cook has sent threatening letters to his late partner, declaring that he (Cook) would be even with him. Informations have been made before the Acting Mayor, charging Cook with felonious assault and surety of the peace. Three officers were sent up to Braddock's yesterday to arrest Cook, but so far as we can learn failed to find him.

INDIGNANT TAX-PAYERS.

ANOTHER EMPHATIC PROTEST.

LARGE MASS MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY—CONTROLLER WARNER GIVES HIS VIEWS—A POINTED REBUKE TO OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE—A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

[From the Daily Post of Saturday.]

A very large and earnest meeting of the citizens of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was held in the school house on Thursday evening to discuss the unfair assessments which had been placed upon their property by the County Commissioners. The gathering of property-holders was very large, and the proceedings of the meeting were important and interesting. On motion of John B. Kennedy, Esq., Dr. D. Hostetter was called to the chair, and S. R. Stewart to officiate as Secretary. Dr. Hostetter, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting.

A PRACTICAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. M. G. Clark offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens be appointed who shall act in conjunction with the three ward assessors, and communicate with the County Commissioners requesting them to have the sixty per cent. additional assessment, to that of the ward assessors, stricken off; and in case of refusal that the books be returned to the said assessors, who shall be directed, in conjunction with the Commissioners to revise or make out a new assessment more equal and satisfactory to the property-holders of the ward.

Mr. Isaac Stewart offered as an amendment, that a committee of five citizens be appointed to ask the Commissioners to strike off the sixty per cent., and that they in conjunction with the assessors make out a revised assessment of the ward.

Mr. Clark said he would accept the amendment provided the committee acted as an advisory board with the commissioners and the assessors.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy stated that there were evidently great inequalities in the assessments. For example the Simpson property was assessed at $25,000, while the adjoining property, not so large, was rated at $38,000, and the Dohrman property with valuable buildings, wharves, &c., was assessed at considerably less.

After further discussion Mr. Clark's resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed on the committee: S. R. Stewart, S. S. D. Thompson, W. Jarvis, J. A. Verner and A. Guckenheimer.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S VIEWS.

County Controller Warner then addressed the meeting, and gave a detailed statement of the advantages derived from the system of assessing at the actual cash value, instead of as formerly on a fictitious basis, ranging from one-quarter to one forty fifth too low. He added:

"To effect the revolution in values which has taken place in Allegheny county has entailed an amount of labor and trouble of which few who have not experienced it have any conception. You may find fault with your assessors and be able to point out many flaws and inequalities, but it is harder you must remember, to do anything right the first time than it could be to do the same thing over again."

A REBUKE TO RECKLESS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Warner concluded as follows:

But while the subject of valuation claims so much attention from taxpayers, should not the rate of taxation be more thoroughly considered? From whence comes the burdens that are becoming so weighty? From valuation? No! for under the new system that has prevailed have your burdens not been becoming more and more weighty? What has been the blessed experience of the past to which some would still cling with such religious fervor? Have you all been so sublimely satisfied with things as they have been, that you are indifferent to any honest attempt at reform? It has been charged that taxes will be levied to correspond with the basis. Why should they be? The government must have so much money, and be the valuation less or more, it must come. I am told our city government is about to double her rates for this year. Is there any man here who does not know that a deficiency exists in our city finances which must, under the new Constitution, be immediately met? Your city officers have published the statement of their resources and their needs. It is before you, and you can judge for yourselves whether you would not have the same amount to pay if your valuation was nine millions as if it were fifty millions. But from whence comes the burden of taxation? Why, clearly from the reckless manner of incurring bonded indebtedness. Instruct your officials

TO ISSUE NO NEW BONDS,

and buy off what you have out as quickly as possible. The interest on your debts and the amounts required each year for your sinking funds form the main item of your taxes. Under a large municipal debt lurks every species of corruption, and is in itself the very spirit of extravagance. If extravagant schemes are broached for which it is not convenient or safe to levy an immediate tax, the expediency of bonds is resorted to, and sooner or later the unlucky taxpayer has to suffer, and it is very difficult to find who is to blame. If Allegheny county was free from debt to-night, she would need to ask but little more tax from any of you than would be enough to qualify you as voters. She asks a return from taxation this year of $370,000 which is a reduction from the amount levied last year over $45,000. Of this amount she sets aside $135,000 to pay for interest, 70,000 she pays of principal of her debt of the remaining $174,000, a very large amount is lost in the expense attendant upon the collection of taxes. The revenue from her fees of her various offices and other resources outside of

TAXES HONESTLY COLLECTED,

would almost, if not altogether, render unnecessary the levy of any other tax than a simple poll tax, were she not carrying the heavy lead of debt she does imposed long years ago by the grossest mismanagement. It behooves the taxpayer of the two cities to stop going into debt, to get out of what you have as quickly as possible, and then see that the revenues go into your city treasuries, that now in a great measure go into official pockets. And when this is accomplished in whole or in part, my word for it, you will not be so much troubled by villainous assessments.

Controller Warner's remarks were warmly applauded, and a motion was unanimously passed endorsing the views he set forth. The meeting then adjourned to assemble at the call of the Committee.

SCIENTIFIC AND SAFE TREATMENT When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nesal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

Thos. J. Bishop, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced consumption; that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case. STT

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of Michael Toole, indicted for adultery, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judges Sterret and Stowe.

A verdict for plaintiff was rendered in case of George Corbett vs. A. P. Taylor and Charles A. Kehew.

Walter S. Douthitt vs. Thomas Grubbs, verdict for plaintiff for $65 90.

In the case of Silas G. Jones vs. N. J. Bigley,, an action to recover damages by the sinking of a flat, the jury found for the defendant.

M. Munhall & Co. vs. Philip Farley and John McGash, action to recover for liquor sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $385 42.

Charles Melling vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. Action to recover damages for grading of Manor street. On trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Andrew Hartupee vs. John Allen et al., the jury found for plaintiff for $874 70. This was an action to recover for machinery sold.

A verdict for plaintiff for $1,513 75 was returned in the case of Jos. P. Haigh for use vs. Capt. D. A. McDonald. This was an action to recover for coal sold and delivered.

In the case of Martin & Co. vs. Hollister & Lamm, an action to recover for lumber sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants, the jury found for plaintiffs for $137 74.

In the case of John C. Fisher vs. Lockhart & Frew, an action to recover for towing empty oil barrels up the Allegheny river to defendants works, the jury found for plaintiff for $450 37.

The case of William B. Klein vs. John Stack and Maria Stack, an action on a mechanics lien, is on trial.

The case of Edward Ruckert vs. Right Rev. M. Domenic, is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of a parol contract for the sale of lots on the South Side.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting at chambers, the following business was transacted:

McMillen & Stewart, bankrupts, Crawford county. Register's report on petitions of assignee and solicitor for assignee, for compensation, disapproved, and the sums reported and recommended disallowed.

W. L. Moss, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt and other witnesses before Register Willard.

Nathaniel D. Aarnes, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of O. P. Clark, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, presented and approved. Sum allowed $1,340 25.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Mary Ann Fitzpatrick, charged by Bridget Fitzpatrick with assault and battery.

Michal Tool was convicted of adultery, but recommended to mercy.

Samuel Bause was acquitted of horse stealing, charged by Michael Rosefelt.

Francis Shanley was found guilty of assault and battery and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Harry Graham was found guilty of larceny, charged by Adam Cook.

In the case of Fredrica Berkhoffen and Elizabeth Ostermeier, cross suits for assault and battery, each was sentenced to pay the other's costs and the cases were discharged.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A verdict for plaintiff for $52 60 was rendered in the case of Thomas Miller vs. Anthony Miller.

The jury was out in the case of Charles Melling vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, and White.

The case of Edward Ruckert vs. Right Rev. M. Domenec is still on trial.

In the case of William B. Klein vs. John and Maria Stack, the jury found for plaintiff $175.

The case of John Johnson vs. Wm. M. Johnson, is on trial. This is an action to recover for borrowed money.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

Peter Lockhardt, bankrupt, Altoona, Pa. Record ordered to be forwarded to Register Brotherline.

Samuel Morrow, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

National Iron Company, bankrupt, Montour county. Hearing on motion for injunction against the assignee, further adjourned to the 17th inst.

John M. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JUDGMENT DAY IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The following persons, convicted at the present term of the Criminal Court, were called up on Saturday, to receive the condemnation of the law affixed to their offenses:

Frank Vogle, Michael Fisher, Frank Reife and Wendel Helmuth, convicted of the larceny of half a ton of pig iron from Jackson's Steel Works, in Allegheny, were disposed of as follows: Vogle and Fisher got two years each to the Workhouse, Reife one year to the same place, and Helmuth two years and six months to the Penitentiary.

Francis Shanley was fined two dollars and costs for assault and battery.

Henry Graham, for larceny, got one year to the Workhouse.

John Jones and George Simmons, for the same offense, were adjudged worthy of eighteen months in the same institution.

Julius Moser, convicted of false pretense, was sentenced to jail for ten months.

John Stanton, convicted on two indictments for larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for nine months on each indictment.

Henry Coolhoff, convicted of larceny from the person, was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in the Workhouse.

William Mathews, jointly indicted and convicted with Coolhoff, received ten months to the same place.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the divorce case of Frank Hoffman vs. Lena Hoffman, a rule was granted on libellant to show cause why he should not pay to respondent a certain allowance.

Preliminary orders were granted on the application of the Building and Loan Association No. 2, of Allegheny City, and the Greenwood cemetery for charters of incorporation.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Maria Peterson.

In the matter of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Mrs. Mary McDermott, inquisition was presented in the Court and approved, and Thos. McDermott was appointed a committee of her person and estate, to give bond in the sum of $15,000.

Catherine Gillespie was declared a feme sole trader.

In the matter of the petition of the Morse school sub-district for the appointment of the viewers was presented and confirmed nisi.

J. M. Wilcoxon, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Dennis Henlahon.

Lizzie A. Shelden, presented a libel in divorce against Thomas Sheldon, and a subpœna was awarded.

Viewers were appointed in the case of John N. Schafer vs. the P., V. & C. R. R. Co., an action to recover for alleged damage occasioned to property by reason of the location of the road.

The St. Clair school directors were authorized to borrow $25,000 for school purposes.

Jane Reed applied for a divorce from James Reed, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment, and a subpoena was awarded.

The Eleventh Ward Allegheny School district was allowed to borrow $35,000 on certain terms.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

Henry W. Wall, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was approved.

Register's report on petitions of creditors for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens was presented and approved, and the following allowances made: John Stewart, $2,716; J. C. Mills, 913 91, and H. G. Smith, $889 91.

Dennis Zollars, bankrupt, Washington county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, Beaver county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate was approved and sale confirmed.

W. H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The resignation of W. C. Robertson as assignee was accepted, and J. H. Baldwin, Esq., of Pittsburgh appointed in his stead.

Albert Harris and Moses Brown, bankrupts, of Luzerne county. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, of Beaver county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was approved and the necessary conveyances ordered.

P. Cool. Sr., and P. Cool, Jr., bankrupts, of Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Edward Lutzy, a creditor, for ascertainment of lien was approved, and $1,871 23 allowed. Register's report on petitions of bankrupts for State exemptions was approved and prayers refused.

Mark Long, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Solicitor for compensation was approved.

H. G. Lazarus, bankrupt, of Luzerne county. Petition of Patrick Buttle, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of lien, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

◆

DON'T WAIT FOR A COLD to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that Bronchitis or Consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your Cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surface of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere. WSM&W

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The oldest and best Medicine now in use,
The oldest and best Medicine now in use,
The oldest and best Medicine now in use.

It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago,
It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago,
It was the most popular medicine in use 40 years ago.

And to-day stands higher than all other remedies
And to-day stands higher than all other remedies
And to-day stands higher than all other remedies

For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs.
For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs.
For consumption & all diseases of the throat & lungs.

No family should be without a bottle of this Syrup, whose virtues have been proved by 40 years' constant use.

No family should be without a good reliable cough medicine. Then give Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry a trial, and be convinced that it has no superior.

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Sold at very lowest prices.
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260 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SAMUEL DUFF..........TERRENCE CAMPBEL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market st and First avenue
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETING
For Spring, 1874.

The New Colorings,
The Best Styles,
The Lowest Prices,
Axminsters, Wiltons,
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Three-Ply, Ingrains,
From $5 00 down to 25 cents per yard.

Liberal Discounts
TO CASH BUYERS.
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71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
Next Building to United States Custom House and Postoffice.

L. D. SINE'S
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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

$60,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
166th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!
To be Drawn Monday, May 4, 1874.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN { GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.
Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,500; Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme,
50,000 NUMBERS
Class D, to be Drawn April 30, 1874.

5,860 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

TICKETS $10. HALF TICKETS $5. QUARTERS $2.50.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

☞ Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for Circular. Address
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9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $26,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenar, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

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How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A bill was read relating to suits by sheriffs, prothonotaries and other officers.

The session was occupied on the bill providing for the criminal insane.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The legislative apportionment bill passed to a second reading. The Democrats offered numerous amendments, but they were voted down by a strict party vote.

Mr. W. M. Gormly was confirmed as a notary public.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Governor sent in the following nominations, which were laid over under the rules:

Additional law judges—J. H. Orvis, Twenty-fifth district, composed of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin and Lebanon. Thomas J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wayne. Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district, Butler and Lawrence.

President judges—Jno. M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton. David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams. W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer. John V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary; and also reported favorably from the Finance Committee the House bill making an appropriation for the Western Penitentiary.

A bill in place was read by Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, to apportion taxes on unseated lands.

THE HOUSE.

The Centennial bill occupied the day. A move was first made to amend specially. This was opposed unless it be a general amendment. Finally, after some filibustering, an amendment was added providing that one million dollars should cover the entire amount asked of the State.

The calendar of bills prepared for second reading was not touched.

THE CAPITOL ENLARGEMENT.

The report of the committee on the enlargement of the Capitol was read and adopted, recommending an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Centennial bill was again called, and for the first time during the session party lines were drawn. Points of order were raised that it required a two-third vote to pass, according to the Constitution.

The CHAIR ruled that it did not.

An appeal was taken when the chair was sustained by a pretty full vote.

Messrs. Stranahan of Mercer, and Wilcox of Erie, Little and Orvis opposed, and Messrs. Mitchell and McCormick favored.

The bill passed finally by a vote of 34 to 60. The Philadelphia, Bucks, Luzerne and Schuylkill Democrats going for it, and Wilcox of Erie, Morgan of Lawrence, Thompson of Fayette, Cross of Beaver, Jones of Potter and Ramey of Indiana Republicans against it.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE FOR PITTSBURGH OFFICIALS.

Chas. S. Fetterman filed to-day with the Attorney-General a suggestion for a quo warranto on certain officers in Pittsburgh. Papers were issued.

State Treasurer Mackey is very ill.

The act of Assembly requires that a new affidavit of newspaper publishers be filed before bills can be paid; blanks have been sent to all of them, but they have not been returned. Secretary Quay cannot pay any bills until the act of Assembly be strictly complied with.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WHITE read in place a bill fixing the maximum limit of taxation for county, rough, school and poor purposes five ills.

ACTS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills passed both Houses nd were signed by the Speakers:

An act for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations.

Act to allow officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations.

Act relative to issuing warrants to survey vacant lands.

JUDICIAL.

Hon. John H. Orvis was confirmed Judge of the Twenty-fifth District by the Senate.

The confirmation of the rest of the nominations were held over under the rules.

Mr. GRAHAM read in place a bill making an appropriation of three thousand dollars to the Allegheny Prison Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons.

The Senate adjourned till Monday afternoon.

THE HOUSE.

The act taxing anthracite coal having been changed to a tax on all coal companies, a point of order was raised by Mr. Brockway that it was contrary to section 1, art. 3, of the Constitution to change the entire subject of a bill on second reading.

Speaker McCormick ruled the point well taken and the bill was postponed.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

The act fixing the compensation of members of the assembly and the number of employees passed finally by a vote of sixty-nine to fifteen. The nays were Messrs. Butler, Gerwig, Laidley, Morgan of Lawrence, Piper, Reynolds, Smith, Berks, Stranahan, Wainwright, Welsh, Young and Speaker McCormick.

Mr. CHRISTY dodged out of his seat and Mr. Newmyer sat, sullenly refusing to vote loud enough to be heard.

Mr. HAYS voted for it.

INSURANCE.

Senate bill fifteen, a supplement to the insurance laws passed finally.

SINGERLY'S CLAIM.

Also, the bill authorizing the settlement of Benj. Singerly's account against the State for printing, which was passed by a vote of 58 to 13.

An afternoon session was held for the purpose of receiving reports from the various standing committees and the resignation of John H. Orvis as a member, which was received.

Treasurer Mackey is much better and able to be out.

THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL SUMMARILY CLOSED.

There has been considerable excitement created by the report that the children of the Cassville School were leaving the institution without authority, under the belief that they were to be forcibly taken as far as possible from their homes and associates. Some one had insidiously contrived to convey such an idea to the children. To check any such feeling, Professor Wickersham promptly sent his assistant to remain at the school until the different propositions for the disposition of the children could be inquired into by the Governor, and a plan determined on that would allay any dissatifaction. It was thought that the children might remain safely at the school, as the principal at present in charge. Professor Kendlehost, was determined to use his best efforts to prevent a stampede, He was promptly discharged by Prof Gus, but refused to leave the school unless directed to do so by the State Superintendent. The farmers around Cassville refused to hire their wagons to carry the children to the railroad depot, and the country had to be scoured for miles around for conveyances, but a sufficient number of them will be obtained by this afternoon, and enable the children to be removed to-morrow morning, and the school will be immediately closed. The Governor and Superintendent Wickersham have determined to grant the children a furlough for two weeks, to enable them to return to their homes and consult with their mothers and guardians as to the choice of a new school in which to remain until the expiration of their terms. Twelve or fifteen children straggled off under the first excitement, but several of these have since returned, and it is confidently expected that all will promptly report at the expiration of their furloughs to the schools of their choice. Those having no homes will be properly cared for in the interior.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means had another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter.

Sanborn furnished a statement of his receipts and expenditures under his contract, showing he had received $213,518 and had expended $156,438; this latter sum was itemized. Chief items have been $43,875, paid to W. G. Morrison and two assistants in Europe; $28,000 to Prescott for services of legal expenses and disbursements; $28,000 for Presbrey & Green; $4,000 for the salary of a secretary; $3,220 to District Attorney Bliss; $878 to Woddell; $10,000 for personal expenses, &c.

Sanborn stated that no moneys were paid for obtaining contracts or connection with legislation or with the allowance of claims at the Treasury Department, and that while nothing had been realized by the syndicate treasury from his disbursements to Morrison in Europe, yet, if allowed to continue, he thought he could turn in over five million dollars from information furnished by him.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Foster. F.—Has the information arrived at a condition where you are prepared to utilize it? A.—Yes sir. F.—Who is the Secretary referred to in this account? A.—Mr. Stiner. Q.—Who is Stiner? A.—He lives in New York. He is a newspaper correspondent. Q.—Has he any official connection with the Government? A.—Not now. He used to have. He was Assistant Assessor. Q.—Has he not some position in the New York Custom House? A.—Not that I know of. He is a regular correspondent of the Herald. I believe he reports Custom House items. I know that when I wanted to get a thing, I sent word either to the Herald office or to the Custom House. Q.—What part of the Custom House did you send to? A.—To Mr. Puffer, a clerk there. Q.—An old staff officer of General Butler? A.—Yes. Q.—You paid him two hundred dollars a month as private secretary? A.—Yes. Q.—What services did he render you? A.—He kept my books only in reference to these contracts. Q.—Was not that a pretty good compensation for these services? A.—I offered him $150, and he said he must have more.

THE APPOINTMENT OF JAYNE.

Q.—Did you help to procure Mr. Jayne's appointment as special agent in Europe? A.—I did. I recommended him. Q.—Who joined in that recommendation. A.—I do not recollect. Q.—Are you not a little conveniently absent-minded just now? A.—I am not. I really do not recollect. I wanted him to go abroad to see my man Morrison to take my papers to him and to ask him to hurry up his matters as fast as possible. Nothing else of interest or importance was elicited from Sanborn.

Henry E. Davies, Jr., of New York, was next examined. He stated, as a lawyer, he had been consulted by clients who had received notices to pay legacy and succession taxes; that he had advised them that they were not liable, and that even if they were, Sanborn and these parties had no right to collect them, and that receipts from them would not act as a bar to the proceedings that might be brought by the government; that he notified the District Attorneys that his clients declined to pay, and would defend any suits that might be brought to recover, and that no such suits were ever brought.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Disastrous Fire—Loss $500,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 12.—An incendiary fire was started at one o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co's. saw mill which destroyed all the lumber, amounting to about twenty million feet piled on thirty acres of ground. Between the above named yard and White, Lutz & White's sawmill in its course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co's. sawmill, C. H. Krause & Co's. brick planing mill and fourteen frame dwelling houses on Filbert street. The fire was under control at eight o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Loch Haven and Sunbury fire departments. The loss is estimated at $500,000. Insurance, $150,000.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A GLARING INSTANCE OF IMPUDENCE AND FRAUD.

The Radicals in the legislature appears to be determined to enact their infamously unjust apportionment bill, which requires but 10,708 Republican voters to elect a senator and 18,691 Democrats to do the same thing, and which Senator Rutan thinks is all right—that Republicans should be "allowed to fix up the districts as they deemed best." On Thursday, Senator Wallace offered an amendment, and which he supported on the ground that it sougth to do justice to both political parties. He said:

He had had the honor of seeing two legislative apportionment bills carried over his head, but the present one eclipsed all its predecessors in partisan unfairness. According to the bill it would take but 10,708 Republican voters to elect a senator while it would require 18,691 Democratic voters to do the same thing. The bill would give the Republicans thirty-three of the fifty members and a majority of forty-eight on joint ballot. The principle of minority representation is recognized in districts which are Democratic but entirely ignored in those having a Republican majority. Luzerne and Schuylkill, two Democratic counties, are so arranged as to return a Republican in each, while in Allegheny and other Republican counties Democrats are given no chance whatever of representation.

Mr. Wallace reminded Mr. Rutan, who is championing the bill, that although he was an adroit politicion and was fortifying his party against defeat gerrymanders were unsafe and sometime reacted. As an illustration he referred to Connecticut, where the Democrats carried seventeen of twenty-one Senators on Monday in the face of one of the most outrageous apportionments.

The amendment of Mr. Wallace was defeated. Mr. McClure voted with the Democrats.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on the resolution from the Minnesota Legislature asking an investigation into the affairs of the Pension office. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to authorize the librarian of Congress to send books to the Governor of Iceland.

The following bill upon the calendar passed: The House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour when it went over.

TERRITORIAL RAILWAYS.

The Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories of the United States was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wright to recommit the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew that motion, and offered several verbal amendments which were accepted by the Chairman of the committee.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to strike out section 21, of the bill giving the right of way to any railroad company organized under the act through unoccupied public lands of the United States in any State to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the centre of such railroad with authority to take from such public lands materials for the construction and maintainance of the road and ground for station, buildings, depots and shops, not to exceed forty acres for each one hundred miles of road. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the fourteenth section of the bill which authorizes any corporation organized under the act to acquire by purchase or gift any lands in the vicinity of its road, or through which the same may pass, and convey the same in such manner as the Directors may prescribe. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT moved to amend the eighth section of the bill so as to grant ten acres of public land in the territories for station buildings, depots and shops for every ten miles of road instead of forty acres as prescribed by the Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON moved an amendment requiring every road organized under the act to maintain at some point on the line of its road an office where books shall be kept open at all times for inspection. Agreed to.

Mr. HAGER moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment forbidding the construction of any road across an Indian reservation.

Mr. SARGENT moved a substitute therefor, so as to provide that a road shall not cross an Indian reservation unless written permission of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned

THE HOUSE.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal all moieties. He stated the bill referred to only one branch of the subject, which the committee was still considering and which would in due time be reported on. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

BILL RELATIVE TO OFFICEHOLDERS.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Woodford to prevent officers of the United States from receiving or being paid any money beyond their fixed salaries came up and was discussed, Mr. Woodford explaining and advocating the bill and Messrs. Dawes and Butler (of Mass.) opposing it as not being sufficiently matured.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Merriam, who had introduced the bill originally, stated that on the morning after he had done so, a government officer had pressed himself on the floor and in a very excited manner approached him saying "this bill will ruin me; it takes away the carriage which I use, aad it is impossible for me to get along without it." He said it was very hard on him, especially on his wife, and he saw no objection to her riding when he did not want the carriage.

A RADICAL SENATOR'S EYES OPENED.

He (Merriam) told him, as he now told the House, that the Repulican party could not afford longer to carry the wives of public officials. After further debate, Mr. Woodford admitting that there were some practical objections to the bill in its present shape, moved to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill was so referred—yeas, 159; nays, 69.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR opposed the bill.

Mr. CONGER discussed the question as a conflict between capital and labor, between wealth and poverty, between a few thousand favorites of fortune and a million sons of toil. From every quarter came ominous signs of warning and low murmers of dissatisfaction. Scarcely had Hawley (Conn.) proclaimed that he would hold no more companionship with those who would vote for more currency than the citizens of his own State took him at his word, and with sorrow withdrew from his communion, and hid the Senatorial honors from his longing vision. [Laughter.] Even the Granite State had cast off a party whose leaders in the House had forgotten the grand mission of the Republican party to care for the poor and the lowly, and protect the toiling millions from the encroachments of monopoly and wealth.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill and took for the text of his remarks a sentence of a very remarkable paper written a few years ago by Thomas Carlyle, under the title, which was suggestive to-day, "Shooting Niagara," and after discussing some of the things that made up his title, he said that they had a very vulgar and homely proverb in England, "Cheap and Nasty." There was a poignancy in that homely adage which ought not to be misunderstood. It was a rude, indignant protest of human nature against elements which sought for quantity at the expense of quality; which sought for bulk at the expense of truth, and usefulness that characterized his (Garfield's) opinion of the policy which seemed to have been fixed upon by the majority of the two Houses.

In the course of eleven years, he had seen no day so fraught with consequences great and far reaching as this day. Referring to the efforts at repudiation in 1867 and 1868, he said that American concience had responded to those efforts in the election of General Grant to the Presidency on a marked and distinct issue that repudiation should have no name or abiding place in the American republic. That verdict had been sealed when, in the first annual message of General Grant, he declared that no man should have any place of honor, trust or profit who did not repudiate repudiation, and who was not willing to do his utmost to preserve public faith untarnished. That a great victory had been gained in the name of consequence, in the name of honor, in the name of truth and the country went forward in its career of prosperity. The next great battle fought was in '70, when the demand for more paper money rang through the halls of Congress as it rang through them to-day. The pending proposition he regarded as a proposition to tumble out ballast, spread all sails and give the ship of national credit to the lightning and gale. He believed that the proposition was fraught with immense and measureless mischief.

At the close of the debate, various amendments were offered by Messrs. Maynard, Merriam, Farwell and Mitchell, and then Mr. Maynard demanded the previous question. The excitement which had been growing on the subject all the afternoon was intensified when the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Mr. Butler, (Mass.) who desired to have the Senate bill substituted for it, voted down the previous question—ayes, 77; nays, 142.

This gave Mr. Butler control of the question, and he promptly, amid great confusion and excitement, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, stating that he would follow that vote with a motion to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill. The motion to postpone was carried—ayes, 133; nays, 121.

Mr BUTLER then moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, the parliamentary mode of making the decision final. It was now five o'clock, and the motion to adjourn was interposed and was carried by a vote of 117 to 100.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the yeas and nays, desiring to have the currency question settled in to-day's session.

The motion to adjourn was carried and the House adjourned. The bill comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A resolution from the committee on printing authorizing the printing of five hundred copies of the naval register for 1874 for the use of the Senate brought on a general division in which the printing and distribution of public documents by Congress was alluded to, Messrs. Carpenter, Morton and Bayard speaking in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Conkling and Morrill(Me.)opposing. The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporating and the regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States. After debate, the amendment of Mr. Buckingham offered yesterday forbidding any road to cross an Indian reservation, was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate and amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. Pending discussion on the bill the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday postponing the currency bill and proceeded to give reasons which have actuated his course in the matter. His object was, he said, first, to have the Senate bill passed without amendment, and then, when that relief was secured, to go on and perfect the currency bill reported by the Banking Committee.

Mr. COBB (Kansas) asked Butler whether he was in favor of the free banking clause of the House bill and would support it.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he was favorable to the provision for free banking, but not in the form provided in the House bill. He was in favor of free banking if that was the best thing that could be done for relieving the dearth of currency. He intimated his belief that the President would not vote for the bill which would legalize his own action.

Mr. KELLOGG asked Butler whether he had understood him to say that the President would not veto the Senate bill. The Speaker, interrupting, "That is an improper question never to be discussed."

Mr. KELLOGG—That is precisely why I ask the question.

The SPEAKER—The Chair did not observe the gentleman from Massachusetts use the phrase, or he would have stopped him. It is an invasion of the dignity and rights of the House of Representatives to allude to the possibility of the President vetoing a bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I was dealing with what I saw in the newspapers, and I beg the pardon of the House for doing so, (laughter,) and not with any other view. I only mentioned it in a negative sense, not in a positive sense.

Mr. DAWES—I would like to know whether it is more parliamentary to allude to it in a negative sense than in a positive sense.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks not.

Mr. BUTLER—I stand under correction.

BUTLER AND COX.

Mr. COX—The gentleman from Massachusetts has already thrown to the House the opinion of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not.

Mr. COX—I think he owes it the House to state his authority.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot allow that to be discussed.

Mr. COX—It has already been discussed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said to the contrary, and if the gentleman s ears have been as acute as they are long, he would have understood me. [Laughter.]

THE ORGAN OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. COX—The gentleman ought to have long ears, for he is the organ of this administration.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.)—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, if I correctly understood him, as proposing to take from the Speaker's table and the Senate bill and that he does not propose to take that as a finality but only as an entering wedge for that further increase of currency which he deems desirable.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not use the words entering wedge.

Mr. HALE—I did not understand.

Mr. BUTLER—(Interrupting) I will make my remarks clear to the most moderate capacity. (Loud Laughter.)

The Senate has passed the bill to which the country is looking with anxiety. I want that bill to become a law, as establishing the principle on which Congress means to act in regard to this great question. That is all.

Mr. FRYE—Did not the gentleman then say he proposed to spit on his hands and start anew?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. COX—Then I would not like to have his hands. (Loud laughter.)

THE VOTE—THE SPEAKER PUTS IN A CASTING VOTE.

After further discussion in the same vein, the House commenced to vote. The first vote was on Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the postponement of the vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the speaker. Amid great excitement, the vote was announced as—yeas, 126; nays, 126, whereupon the speaker voted "No."

The question was then taken on reconsidering the postponement of the vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas, 128; nays, 120.

The vote then came back on the motion to postpone, and it was rejected on a vote by the tellers of 79 to 106.

The bill was again before the House for action.

The previous question was moved and seconded on all pending amendments, and the House proceeded to vote upon them in their order, all of which were rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which allows banks to be organized without circulation. The section was struck out without the yeas and nays.

Mr. BIERY then moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for the monthly issue of two million in gold notes, as a substitute for that amount of legal tender notes, to be cancelled and destroyed, and not re-issued. The eighth section was stricken out—yeas 149; nays 95.

Mr. NEGLEY then offered an additional section limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to four hundred million, and providing for their convertibility into 3-65 per cent. bonds.

Pending the previous question, Mr. Kellogg moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas, 82; nays, 165.

The previous question was then seconded on Negley's and Kelly's amendments. Kelly's amendment was substituted for Negley's and then a vote was taken on inserting Kelly's amendment in the bill. It was rejected—yeas, 118; nays, 122. There was a great excitement attending this vote as it was very close, and several members at the supreme moment changed their votes.

The House then adjourned. The Currency bill comes up at half past one o'clock to-morrow with the seventh and eighth sections stricken out.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case declaring Mr. Selling a member and entitled to his seat, was called up and agreed to without discussion.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, when Mr. Maynard moved the previous question, which was lost—Yeas, 112; nays, 120; so the bill was again left open to amendment and discussion.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BECK moved as a substitute for the bill a bill introduced by himself on the 30th of March authorizing the issue of four hundred millions legal tender notes, retirement of national bank notes and a substitution therefor of Treasury notes and 3-65 per cent. convertible bonds.

Several propositions were made to amend Beck's substitute.

Mr. COX raised the point of order that members interested in national bank stock, which one of the sections of Beck's bill proposes to tax, had no right to vote on the question. He owned bank stock himself.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order. It was a question that had been frequently and uniformly decided. The interest contemplated in results was a special and private one, not one that was only involved in the question of general interest. If the gentleman from New York had conscientious scruples about voting, the House would not compel him to vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUNTER moved two additional sections to Beck's bill—one prohibiting usury by banks and the other permitting taxation of legal tender notes and bank notes like other property.

Mr. PACKER moved an amendment abolishing all limitation of circulation and establishing free banking.

Mr. BURCHARD made a point of order that one section, the thirteenth, providing for the payment of one half of import duties in legal tender notes, must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, on the ground that the section was not germane to the original bill, which was a currency bill; it would change the customs laws on every important article of commerce.

Mr. BECK then offered his substitute, with the thirteenth section stricken out.

Mr. KELLOGG made another point of order on the eighth section, taxing bank notes three per cent.

The SPEAKER overruled that point of order, on the ground that the section was germane to the bill, and might have been offered as an amendment.

Mr. BECK then moved the previous question on the amendment.

THE SUBSTITUTE REJECTED.

All the amendments were rejected, when the vote recurred on Beck's amendment. which was rejected—yeas, 68; nays, 164. Pending the vote, Mr. Speer (Pa.) made the point of order that Poland, Phelps and Hamilton being presidents and directors of national banks, had no right to vote on the bill, which imposed a tax on national banks. They had already voted in the negative.

Mr. COX had something to say on the same subject, and wanted the question decided, as he held bank stock.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wanted to know whether the number of members interested operated to take the individual out of the rule.

Mr. E. R. HOAR wanted to know how the case was different from the tax on gold watches and silver plate.

Mr. DAWES suggested that when a member of the House belonged to a class of the community which might be affected by legislation, the rule was he should be permitted to vote. The holder of bank stock was no more interested in this question than the holder of stock in a manufacturing company was interested in the question which imposed a duty on foreign manufactures.

Mr. COX remarked he had been almost uniformly alone among the various members interested in banks. In voting to tax such stock, he made no claim of disinterested public service, but he has submitted himself to an amicable case for determination. There were some eighty members interested in banks who voted differently from himself.

The SPEAKER in an elaborate decision overruled the point of order, and an appeal being taken, the decision was ratified by the House, only nine members voting against it.

THE SENATE BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) then moved the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered an amendment providing that after the 1st of September, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender, and that after that date United States notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest redeemable after ten years and payable thirty years after date.

Mr. FOSTER moved an amendment that in the case of any increase of national bank circulation beyond $354,000,000 legal tender notes to the extent of 25 per cent., such increase shall be retired and canceled until outstanding and unpaid legal tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) moved an amendment repealing all laws that limit circulation.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and the yeas and nays ordered.

Before preceeding with the vote, the Speaker intimated that in revising the reporter's notes of his statement on Speer's point of order, he would take the liberty of adding an illustration which he had overlooked, but which was very pertinent, namely, that on the question of imposing or repealing the income tax every member, if that point of order were good, would be restrained from voting.

An inquiry by Mr. Speer as to whether the Speaker would strike out anything he had said was resented by the Speaker and

A PERSONAL COLLOQUY

resulted, which was conducted on both sides with due regard to the dignity and proprieties of the occasion, the Speaker remarking that he was not usually in the habit of revising reporter's notes, and that whenever he did make any change in what he said it was always in the interest of good nature.

The vote on adjournment resulted—yeas, 121; nays, 111.

The House thereupon adjourned; the status of the bill being that the previous question is pending on the bill, and the various amendments, including the Senate bill as a substitute and comes up again on Tuesday.

In the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, the twenty-first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 236; necessary to a choice, 119; Dawes, 68; Hoar, 54; Curtis, 63; Adams, 14; Sanford, 7; Banks, 6; Washburn, 4; A. H. Bullock 15; Edward Carnes, 3; Judge Putnam and Whittier, one each.

FINANCIAL.

Text of the Bill to Repeal all Moieties.

WASHINGTON, April 9—Following is the text of the bill to repeal all moieties presented in the House yesterday: Be it enacted that all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties or forfeitures, or any share therein, are paid to informers or officers of customs, or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed, and from and after the date of the passage of this act, the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys specifically appropriated by Congress to make suitable compensation to informers and other persons aiding in the detection of smuggling and other offenses against the customs revenue laws, or aiding in the convictions of the same, and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments by him for such purposes. Whenever any officers of customs or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, after deducting all costs and charges connected therewith, and whenever any person. not an officer of the United States shall furnish to a District Attorney or to any chief officer of customs original information concerning any fraud upon customs revenue perpetrated or contemplated which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, or any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred, such compensation, may, on such recovery, be paid to the informer as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of $10,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasurer out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 3. That no payment shall be made to any person claiming as informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless his rights as such informer shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court or judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said court or judge for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury; and when any fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedings, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, before directing payment to any person claiming to be an informer, require satisfactory proof that such person is justly entitled thereto.

Sec. 4. That, whenever any district attorney shall receive notice of any application before a judge of the district court for the instigation or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, he shall immediately notify the collector of customs for the district in which such fine, penalty or forfeiture was incurred, who shall thereupon notify the person or persons who may be interested in the prosecution of the case in order that he or they may attend and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should be refused, and said collector shall also furnish to the district attorney all practicable information neccessary to enable him to protect the interest of the United States.

SEC. 5 That no officer, informer or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred under the customs revenue laws of the United States shall be thereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share or interest in any fine, penalty or forfeiture to which such examination may relate; provided, that in every such case, whenever an officer, informer or person entitled to any share in the fine, penalty or forfeiture shall appear as a witness, the defendant or defendants shall also be entitled to testify and to be examined and cross-examined in like manner.

WASHINGTON.

The Chandler-Buell Case.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—This morning, Augustus, C. Buell filed in the Circuit Court a petition for a writ of certiorari to Judge Snell, of the police court, commanding him to send up the record and papers in the case of the petitioner, who is charged with the criminal libel of Senator Chandler. Buell's attorney represent, along with other things, that the police court is not legally constituted for the trial of offences by jury. Judge Carter said he would be very slow to decide the act creating the police court unconstitutional, but would probably hear the case on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

Secretary Richardson had a long consultation with the President this afternoon.

The Sub-Treasury Committee of the House is hearing testimony to-day in support of the petition for the impeachment of Judge Storey, United States Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

United States Minister Pile and ex-Minister De Long had interviews with the President to-day.

Secretaries Robeson and Belknap are absent from the ciiy.

The President has pardoned Albert Lemon, convicted of forgery in November last, in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana; also, Walker Dawson, of South Carolina, convicted of Ku Klux outrages.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Light house Board gives notice that on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1874, light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on Petite Point au Sable, thirty miles south of Grand Point au Sable lighthouse, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The apparatus, which will illuminate 288 degrees of horizon, is of the third order of the system of Fresnel and will show a fixed white light varied by white flashes at intervals of thirty seconds.

CANADA.

THE RIEL CASE.

OTTAWA, April 11.—It is now said Mr. Dorien will oppose the motion to expel Riel, alleging that Bowell should have made formal charges before witnesses. Ouimet intends to move for a month's leave of absence for Riel, on the ground that he does not appear because his life is in danger, Orangemen having sworn they would have it.

CUBA.

ASSUMED COMMAND.

HAVANA, April 11.—General Riquelme has assumed the duties of Segundo cabeship. It, is officially announced that all slaves furnished to the army will be organized under white officers to serve five years and then be declared free. Compensation will be the same as regular troops. Free colored persons who enlist will be assigned to transport duty.

ENGLAND.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF DR. LININGSTONE.

LONDON, April 12.—The officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society and other distinguished persons have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer bearing them is expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. Preparations are making for their reception and for funeral ceremonies here. It is reported that the body is in a good state of preservation.

NEW YORK.

A Mysterious Case.

NEW YORK, April 11.—On the 29th of March, the Board of Health issued a permit for the burial of the body of Louisa Germs, aged 23, on a certificate of Dr. Ernest Uling, of 160 Eldridge street, that the young woman had died at his house from natural causes. A funeral and interment followed.

It was rumored that Uling and Miss Germs had been engaged, and that the doctor had taken out a joint policy of $10,000 in the Merchant's Life Insurance Company, which policy was to revert to him in case of her death. Suspicions followed that death was the result of malpractice, and an affidavit to this effect was made and submitted to the coroner. He sent for Uling who expressed great sorrow for the death of the young woman, and insisted that she died a natural death. The insurance company was not satisfied and the coroner ordered the body to be exhumed and issued a warrant for the arrest of Uling, he, to await the result of the investigation. The disinterment took place to-day and the coffin was taken to the morgue, and instead of the dead body was found nineteen bricks wrapped in paper and kept in place by laths.

Charles Fink, the undertaker is arrested, but Uling keeps out of the way of the police thus far.

MOVEMENT TO PROTECT IMMIGRANTS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Society convened here to-day. A letter read from Archbishop Leahy, of Cashel, Ireland, heartily approving the proposed combination between the two countries for the protection of emigrants and promising the co-operation of the Irish clergy and laity with the movement. Arrangements were completed for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the 19th of May next for the purpose of laying the cause before the people. A large number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention to be present.

ARRESTED.

Dr. Ernest Uling, was arrested today in a house on East Twenty-Fifth street, where he was concealed under a bed at his residence. His name was Ernest DeBagniski, a member of the noble Hungarian family. He has been in several scrapes before, and has been twice tried before a Court of General Sessions for swindiing, but escaped.

BREVITIES.

The report that suit was instituted by James H. Banker against Commodore Vanderbilt for $1,500,000 is authoritively contradicted. It was started for a stock jobbing purpose.

Mayor Havemeyer sent a letter to the State Senate Committee on Commerce, expressing the belief that the proposed East river bridge was entirely impracticable. Such a structure at such a heighth, 129 feet above high water and of such weight, would be subject to constant danger. The project was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and must end in disaster to all concerned in it. The mayor hopes the committee will do all in its power to protect the people of this city from any further raids on them in its behalf.

The order to remove Tweed to the penitentiary hospital as his sleeping quarters was superceded yesterday, and the warden ordered to permit him to occupy his room until further notice. Small pox is prevalent to some extent in the hospital.

Dooney Harris, the pugilist, shot by Wm. Clough last week, is slowly recovering.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway, is a passenger per Abyssinia.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals and Departures.

LIVEROOL, April 11.—Steamships Arragon and Ethiopia from New York have arrived out.

HALIFAX, April 11.—A steamer from Bermuda has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived—Steamship Andes from Cardiff.

The United States steamship Shenandoah, Capt. Fillebrowne arrived this morning, after a cruise of three years and eight months.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 11.—Five vessels and nineteen men engaged in the fishing trade at this port have been lost during the past season.

THE STEAMER GREECE OVERDUE.

NEW YORK, April 12.—There are no tidings as yet of the steamer Greece with the passengers of the foundered French steamer Europe. She is now five days overdue.

The steamers Abyssinia from Liverpool and Minister Roon from Bremen have arrived. The latter reports having experienced during the whole passage strong headwinds and gales from the west, northwest and south-west, very rough seas and thick fogs. The ship had to work the whole passage against a tremendous head sea and worked very hard, but behaved very well. The last day the wind changed to the north with frost-ice on the deck.

The New York State schoolship Mercury last from St. Thomas after a five months cruise has also arrived.

A LONG VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The United States sloop of war Portsmouth arrived from Honolulu last night. She left New York December 23d, 1872, and has sailed to this port by a route extending 56,000 miles. She left Honolulu March 23d. The Tuscarora left Honolulu March 19th to continue soundings for the Japan cable.

CINCINNATI.

The Arrest of Halstead.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Murat Halstead, in a council this morning, in explanation of the publication of the article on the ground of which he was arrested says: A couple of weeks ago an advertising agent sent to this office an announcement of a scheme of chance, the character of which was not observed by those whose supervision we depend upon to reject advertising matter of an improper character. It appeared accordingly.

FIRES.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—A large fire broke out to-night in the large furniture factory of Greene, Burkhage & Co., Fifteenth and Portland avenue. The fire started in the engine room and soon communicated to the manufactory, which was ntirely destroyed. Total loss, $90,000; nsurance, $52,000. The insurance is divided among ten companies in small amounts, the largest being $12,000 on the Royal Company, of Liverpool.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A fire at No. 420 West Randolph street, shortly after midnight to-night, badly damaged the contents of the building, which was occupied as a shirt factory and laundry by E. Jennings & Co. The total loss is said to be $9,000, of which some $5,000 is on bedding belonging to the Pullman Car Company, which is fully insured in eastern companies.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—The large steam saw mill at Muskegan, owned by Evan Forest, was burned last night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $20,000.

At Albany the Committee making an investigation into the construction of the new Capitol of New York has found that nine thousand barrels of cement went elsewhere than into the building in 1872, and that bricklaying cost $36 per thousand, for which private builders charge $15.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

F. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph.

BONDS.

Gold	113⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120
Ten-Forties	114⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115
Currency Sixes	116¾
New Five Per Cents	114⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	76⅜
Adams Express	99
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	77
American Express	62⅛
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	46⅜
New York Central	98⅝
Erie	37⅛
Harlem	128
Michigan Central	80
Michigan Southern	75
Panama	111
Union Pacific	36⅛
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89
Northwestern	53
Northwestern preferred	69⅛
Northwestern common	52⅛
Rock Island	[illegible]
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	62
Toledo and Wabash	44⅞
Fort Wayne	9
Chicago and Alton	102
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜
St. Paul	41⅛
St. Paul preferred	60⅜
C. C. and I. C.	31⅛

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	118⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868	120
New Fives	116⅜
Ten-Forties	115
Currency Sixes	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	485½
Missouri	94⅜
Tennessee, old	87⅜
Tennessee, new	86⅜
Virginia, new	35
Virginia, old	32
North Carolina, old	27
North Carolina, new	21

STOCKS.

Canton	72
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛
Quick Silver	27
Adams Express	98
Fargo	77½
American Express	63⅜
United States Express	70⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅜
New York Central	98⅛
Erie	36⅛
Erie preferred	59
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	80⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	89⅛
Northwestern common	52
Northwestern preferred	69⅛
Rock Island	100½
New Jersey Central	106⅜
St. Paul	41⅜
St. Paul preferred	60⅛
Toledo and Wabash	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash preferred	72
Fort Wayne	94
Terre Haute	11
Terre Haute preferred	32⅜
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	102
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	69
Burlington and Quincy	103
Lake Shore	74⅛
Panama	31⅛
Illinois Central	100
Union Pacific	35⅛
Central Pacific	96
Union	86⅛
Hartford and Erie	1⅝
Delaware & Lackawanna	108⅛

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
April 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market is slowly improving, that is, buyers were more numerous and more inclined to take hold. There is, however, ample room for improvement. The weather is about as changeable as April generally is. The country roads leading to the city are still in a very demoralized condition. As soon as they become passable we may look for a further improvement in trade. Our rivers are in good navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. Flour—We can report a firm market and a good jobbing demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the leading dealers are well supplied and are well pleased with the situation; the mills are running to their full capacity, manufacturing a very superior article of flour. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues; leading dealers have a good stock on hand. Country meat sells readily at quotations.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,671	Apples, bbls	133
Wheat, sks	1,190	Corn, sks	742
Butter, pks	78	Barley, sks	340
Bacon, pcs	1,243	Potatoes, bush.	490
Oats, sks	197	Bacon, tcs	75

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—We have nothing very new to note in regard to this article. The season for old crop is fast drawing to a close. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of common to fair $3 50@4 50; prime to choice $5@5 50.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to note. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 65@75c per gallon.

ASHES—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Leading dealers are well supplied. The present rates are, common soda ash 3¾@4c; refined 4¾@5c; pearls 10c; pots 9c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; manganese 6½c per pound.

ALES—The demand was fair and sales regular. The card rates are: India ale $11 per bbl, porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over. Prices are too uncertain to quote.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel 35c; two half bush 42c; three bush 50c.

BEESWAX—Market steady at 27@30c per lb.

BUTTER—We can report a steady trade demand for choice grades. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. Inferior to common 15@20c; medium to good 25@30c; prime to choice 38@40c.

BEANS—Dealers continue to report a dull market, the supply being in excess of the demand. Prices are weak, but no lower. Sales range at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair consumptive demand, with light stocks to operate with. The rates are: red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand was fair and sales regular; shoulders 7@8c; sides 8@8½c; hams 9¼@10½c; country lard 8½@9c.

CRANBERRIES—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we can report sales at $15@18 per bbl.

CHEESE—The stock in this market has been steadily reduced; holders are very firm in their views; the present rates are New York Goshen and Ohio Factory 18¾@19c, Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

COKE—We have to report a continued dull market; we quote Connellsville $3@3 25 per ton delivered.

CEMENT—In good supply; sales of Rosendale at $4@4 50; Louisville $2@2 50; Beesons $2@2 50; calcined plaster $4@4 50; land plaster $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

EGGS—Are in good supply at 14@15c per doz.

FLOUR—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; the current rates are spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9@10 per barrel. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The demand is steadily improving; the sales however have been restricted for some time; wheat, red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 60@1 65 per bushel. Oats are held firmly; prices tend upwards; we quote mixed 55c; white 57c per bushel. Corn—the stock to operate on is not large; holders are firm with sales of ear at 75c; shelled 77@78c. Rye—the demand and sales for some time have been light; prices nominal at 98c@$1. Barley—prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit figures.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line is steadily increasing, the advices from the East being more favorable for holders. Sales here were also more numerous and larger than for some days past. Coffee is without change, with a fair local demand. Sugars are unchanged. The following are the latest quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio, 30c; prime, 29c; good, 28c; fair, 27½c. Roasted, 27@28c for one pound packages; loose ½c less.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10c; Ex. C 9⅞c; Circle C 9⅝c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9c; American Extra C, 8½c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $9 50 Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8½c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

FISH—The market was steady; dealers report a fair trade demand at the following: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50: medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5 25; quarter barrels $2 87½.

HAY—The market for baled was dull but no lower; the present rates on the wharf and from depot being $18, 20@22 per ton; sales were reported from wagon at $22@28 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady and unchanged; sales from first hands at $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Demand active with but light stocks to operate with; bran $1 05@1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50 per cwt.

MAPLE SYRUP—The demand is falling off; sales of gallon jugs in a jobbing way at $1 20@1 25; sugar—grain 13@14c per lb.

POTATOES—Are in good demand; choice lots sell readily at quotations, viz: $1 25@1 35 per bushel.

POULTRY—Firm and wanted; dressed chickens 13@14c; turkeys 16@17c per lb; live chickens 60@75c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Held firmly; Hams, s. c. canvassed 13¼c; plain 13c; shoulders, canvassed, 9¾c; plain 9½c; common 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $6 00@7 00 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 10c; clear 10½c; mess pork $18 50; per bbl; lard—tierces 10¾c; half bbls 11¼c; buckets 11¾c; 3-lb caddies 12½c; 5-lb do. 12¼c per lb.

RAGS—Steady; cotton 3@3¼c per lb.

SEEDS—Clover in fair demand at $6 00@6 25; timothy dull at $3 00@3 25, flaxseed $2 25 per bushel.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 98c@$1 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has developed nothing new or important. Prices are nominally unchanged. Producers are again talking of curtailing the production, but whether it will go into operation is altogether another matter. If it was carried out in good faith it would, no doubt, be a benefit and place oil at a living price.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were nominally unchanged. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls United at river	1 85	@1 87½
2,000 do United at well	1 57½	

For prices at other points see the dispatches.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales, delivered at depot	$1 57
Sales at wells	1 16

REFINED.

Market dull and prices nominal at 12½c.

Philadelphia—Quiet; spot 15¼c; May 15⅜@15¾c; June 16@16¼c.

New York—Sales prompt delivery 15½c; May, 1st to 10th, 15⅜c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was firmer; City $1 70; Country $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 15.—The Courier says: The market was quiet, but there was a better feeling all around. At the close $1 92½ was bid freely. On the upper road $1 95 was asked. In the lower districts there was also a firmer feeling, but business was slight, holders expecting a better price.

The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 92½
2,000 do do	1 95
500 do do	1 95
300 do do	1 92½
500 do do	1 95

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United at river	1 87½
2,000 do do	1 87½
1,000 do do	1 85
1,000 do do at wells	1 57½

TIDIOUTE, April 15.—Market firm at $1 60 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 15.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 75@1 80.

ROUSEVILLE, April 15.—Market dull and unchanged.

OIL CITY, April 15.—Market weak at $1 90@1 92½.

TITUSVILLE, April 15.—Market quiet; nothing doing; prices unchanged at $1 90@1 95.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 15.—Market firm; Union $1 90@1 95; United $1 90; others $1 85.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 15¼c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, May 15⅝@15¾c; June 26@16¼c.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Closing of 14th.—Oil steadier; trade quiet; crude in bulk 2,000 bbls sold; May 500 bbls for each week at 7⅜c; 4,000 do May 7¼c; refined, sales embrace 2,000 bbls, prompt at 15½c; 2,000 bbls, deliverable May, 1st to 10th, at 15¾c; cases 20@21c; naphtha 9¼@9½c; Philadelphia nominally 15¾ spot; 15¾c April; 15¾@16c May.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of stock this week were principally from Chicago, only five loads being from other parts and three from Ohio. The quality of the stock was good and medium grades, there being very few common cattle among the different lots on sale. One reason for the small number of common cattle on sale is that the most of the offerings at present are from Chicago, and as farmers are at present hunting stock cattle, it is not profitable to ship anything of the thin order. As above noted, the general quality of the stock was good, and some cattle sold as high as $7 25, but this was only for choice. Cattle were lower the last week at Chicago and some of the drovers regarded the market as satisfactory, while others claimed there was no money in the trade. There were more cattle in the hands of transient dealers this week than for some time past, and they all considered the market as a fair one. On the whole, trade was fair. Cattle, though a shade lower than last week, were probably not so good in quality, which made prices about the same. Some cattle sold as high as $7 25 per hundred pounds, about as high a figure as they have sold for this season. At eleven o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned of stock and nothing but a few tail ends left unsold. Following are about the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra cattle	$7 00@7 25
Prime cattle	6 50@6 75
Good	6 00@6 25
Fair	5 50@5 75
Common	4 75@5 25
Mixed stock	3 50@4 00
Bulls	3 00@6 00

FRESH COWS

The run of cows this week was light. The market was active and steady and prices higher. Prime milkers in good demand at figures ranging from $35 00 to $65 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week was again light. Trade ruled firm for all grades and kinds. At ten o'clock the yards were well cleaned of stock. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra per 100 lbs	$9 00
Good do do	8 00@8 50
Fair do do	7 00@7 10

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light and principally in the hands of regular dealers. The market was steady at figures from $5 50 to $6 50.

HORSES.

The arrivals of horses this week were two car loads. The market was slow and dull.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle since our last report have been fair of through stock and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. Not much was doing at the yards and most of the buyers have gone east. Advices from New York, Buffalo, Chicago and all the leading markets are unfavorable for trade and causes a bad feeling among traders. Prices, compared with last week, have ruled ¼c lower on all grades and kinds, and even at the decline trade has been anything but satisfactory. Sellers grumbled about low rates, buyers about prices being too high and the market ruled unsettled and dull. Most everything is sold and shipped out. Very little went forward in first hands. Following are the ruling

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers	$6 75
Extra 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 62
Prime 1,200 do	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000	5 25@5 50
Bulls	3 50@5 00
Stockers	4 75@5 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, and for the week heavy. Some eight loads or 1,500 sheep were on sale yesterday morning. The market rules slow and dull and some holders are shipping further east. We know of a dealer who came here to sell, but thought prices too low and bought additional stock and went east. On the whole, trade is unsatisfactory and advices from the east not encouraging. Weather bad and hard on clipped stock. Following are about the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 ℔s fine wool	$8 00
" 95 ℔s " "	7 75
" 90 lbs " "	7 50
Prime 80 to 85 ℔s	7 00@7 25
Clipped	5 50@6 50

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs continues fair, but somewhat in excess of the demand. The weather is unfavorable for trade and not much is doing in the yards. So long as receipts are greater than the demand, no advance in prices will be looked for. Following are the current rates:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$6 25
Prime "	6 00@6 15
Baltimore	5 50@5 75
Yorkers	5 25@5 40

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone but few changes worthy of mention. There was nothing done of importance in this section of the country, owing to the scarcity of stock to operate with. No improvement is looked for until after shearing, as the old clip has changed hands some time since. When the new clip puts in an appearance prices will regulate themselves. The eastern markets are reported moderately active. We quote nominally pulled at 40@45c; fleeces 45@50c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Depression was the leading feature of Wall street markets to-day and a very unsettled feeling prevailed. Money loaned at 4@5 per cent. until late in the day when loans were made at 3. Sterling dull with actual business at $4 85 for sixty days and $4 87½@4 88 for sight. Customs receipts $439,000.

Gold closed at 113¾, the lowest point of the day. The highest price was 114⅛, made shortly after the opening of business Carrying rates 2@4 per cent. and flat; the final rate 3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $47,000. Clearings $49,000,000. Governments firm. State bonds dull and a fraction lower.

Stocks opened weak and declined ¼@½. The decline was subsequently recovered, but during the last hours of business and just previous to the close the market was extremely weak, prices showing a decline of ½ to 2¼ from the opening rates. The leading features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific and Erie. The Wall street markets generally closed at the lowest point of the day because the Senate bill is construed to mean contraction of the present banking facilities in all redemption cities. Sales of stock between ten and two o'clock were 180,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 55,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 St. Paul, 7,000 Northwest and 5,500 Erie. In addition to the above about 50,000 shares changed hands between two and three o'clock, mostly in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton quiet at 17⅛c. Flour in fair demand and higher; superfine western and State $6 00@6 40; extra Ohio $6 60@7 15; St. Louis $6 40@11 00. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1 55@1 57; No 2 Milwaukee $1 62; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 55@1 56. Rye scarce and firmer at $1 08@1 15. Barley heavy; Canada West $1 70. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; new western mixed 86@90c; western yellow 90@91c. Oats steady; mixed western 62@64½c; white western 65@67c. Hay steady at $95@1 00. Hops quiet at 15@32c. Groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 7¼@7⅜c; refined 16c. Leather unchanged. Wool firmer; domestic fleece 40@70c; pulled 25@50c. Pork quiet at $16 75 for spot. Beef quiet; middles firm at 9⅜@9¾c. Lard quiet at 10⅛@10 3-16c for spot; 10⅛c for April; 10⅜c for June. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky active and firmer at 97c.

DRY GOODS.

There was a moderately active movement in staple and cotton goods. Prints and dress goods from first hands and jobbing branches were more active. Denims are selling freely in package lots. Massachusetts B. B. brown cottons are advanced by jobbers. Prints are in brisk demand. Lancaster cambrics are selling at 12½c. Grain bags are active, and American makes are sold ahead by agents. Foreign dress goods and black alpacas are in fair demand.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 15.—No change in wool, though there continues to be considerable inquiry for all desirable lines. But little stock is now on hand. New wool, however, will soon make its appearance. Sales of common and choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@57c; Wisconsin and Michigan at 49@52c½c; super and extra pulled 40@50c, including good and very choice; Eastern 50@55c; combing and delaine fleeces 60@62c.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 30; No 2 $1 24½ spot or April; No. 3 $1 20½; rejected $1 10½@1 11¼. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; 62¾c regular; 65¼c strictly fresh spot; 65¾@66c seller May; 66½c seller June; rejected 62½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 44c regular; 46¼c fresh spot; 47¾c seller May; rejected 43¼@43½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 91@93c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and declined to $15 90@15 95 spot; $15 95 May; $16 10 June. Lard steady with moderate demand at $9 05 spot. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 94½c.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 40. Corn in fair demand at 67@70c. Oats steady at 48@57c. Rye firm at $1 06. Pork dull and nominal; sales at $17. Lard quiet; steam 9¾@10c; kettle 9¾@10c. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 6@6⅜c; clear rib held at 8⅜c; clear 8¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 9⅛@9½c; clear 9⅝. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour very strong and unchanged. Wheat firm, active and unchanged. Corn strong 85@89c. Oats strong 65@75c. Rye firm at $1 00. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork $17½@17¾. Bulkmeats, none offering. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10c. Lard firm 10½@10¾c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Whisky firm $1 00.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 white Wabash $1 51; No 2 white Michigan $1 68½; No 2 do $1 48½; extra do $1 74; No 1 red $1 57. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 71c; seller May 71½c; seller June 72c; seller July 74c; low mixed 70½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2 51½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No 1 Milwaukee $1 34; No 2 $1 28½. Oats, demand good at full prices; No 2 45c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed fresh 62½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 fresh 89½c Barley quiet and firm; No 1 fresh $1 60; No 2 fresh $1 40.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Flour—superfine $5@5 50. Wheat improved in demand; red $1 60; amber $1 75@1 83. Rye steady 98c. Corn active 85@87c. Oats improved in demand at 60@62c. Coffee firm; rio 19¾@23c. Petroleum firmer; crude 11c; refined 15⅜@15½c. Whisky held 97c.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Flour quiet and firm with an upward tendency. Wheat firm at $1 46@1 56. Corn active at 75@76c. Oats active at 51@56c. Petroleum steady; standard white car lot 12½@12¾c; Ohio State test to 150, 15@15½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Cotton firmer at 16½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 72c. Oats 56@60c. Pork $18; bulk shoulders 6½c; sides 7½c; bacon shoulders 7½c; sides 8⅝@8¾c; lard 10@10½c. Whisky 94c.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton firm; low middling 15¼@15½c; middling 16¼@16½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn active at 81½@83c. Pork—none here. Lard active at 10@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, April 15—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 99c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 15.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan $1 79; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 57; No. 2 $1 48. Corn steady 80c. Oats dull 55c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 109¾; ex. coupons 5-20s, '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾ ex. coupons; New York Central 90; Erie 32¾; preferred 56½.

Linseed oil 28s 9d. Turpentine 30s 3d@30s 6d.

PARIS, April 15.—Rentes 59 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 8⅛d; Orleans 8⅜d; sales of 17,000 bales; American 12,800 bales; for speculation and export 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 45s. Bacon, long clear middles 42s 3d. Turpentine 31s 6d@32s.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Refined petroleum 32½f.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	40@42c	Oak harness, count'y	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	36@38c	Bridle, fair, ₰ doz.	$44@59
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@33c	Band leather, ₰ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A mid.	35@36c	Hand leather, ₰ ℔	38@44c
Red sole B A heavy	26@28c	Wax calf	91@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	21@28c	Wax kip	50c@$1 00
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd upper ₰ ft.	10@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₰ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ₰ doz	$44@48		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow&st'r	5@7 c	Green butch's do	8@10 c
Green salt kip	10@12 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ₰ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	[illegible]
ratits, bel	70@75c	Tallow	5½@6c

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

	Per do
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	1 90
Crown	1 90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₰ ℔	25c
Beef, round steak, ₰ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ₰ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₰ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₰ ℔	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₰ ℔	12@15c
Corned beef, ₰ ℔	10c
Ham, ₰ ℔	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₰ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ₰ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₰ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₰ ℔	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₰ ℔	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₰ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₰ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₰ ℔	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ₰ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	50@60c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 00
Best black tea per lb	90
Choice black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	.80
Choice Silver Drips	.90
Choice Golden Syrup	.90
Prime S. H. Molasses	.60
Common S. H. Molasses	.35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Wel ht of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	8	18	24
¼	8	18	42
⅜	9	18	56
½	12	18	85
¾	16	23	1 12
1	22	33	1 67
1¼	26	40	2 25
1½	30	50	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	45	70	3 66
2½	65	1 00	5 77
3	90	1 36	7 54
3½	1 15	1 66	9 05
4	1 35	2 13	10 72
4½	1 60	2 50	12 49
5	1 75	2 80	14 56
6	2 25	3 75	18 77

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchance, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₰ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	98@1 00	

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 13, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾ @ c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$13 50
I X, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	15 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	16 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 50

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		Magne cal	[illegible]
Acetic	[illegible]	—Carb	[illegible]
Citric	[illegible]	Morph sul	[illegible]
Oxalic	[illegible]	Nux Vom	[illegible]
Sulph.	[illegible]	Oil anise	[illegible]
Tartaric	[illegible]	Bergamot	[illegible]
Alcohol, gal	[illegible]	—Castor	[illegible]
Aloes.		—Cinnam'n	[illegible]
Cape	[illegible]	—Cloves	[illegible]
Socot	[illegible]	—Oil	[illegible]
Am Carb	[illegible]	Cod liver	[illegible]
—Aqua	[illegible]	Lemon	[illegible]
Annatto	[illegible]	Linseed	[illegible]
Ashes		Neats F.	[illegible]
—Soda	[illegible]	Olive	[illegible]
Bal. Copa	[illegible]	—quarts	[illegible]
Bay Rum, gal	[illegible]	—pints	[illegible]
Bark		Potas.	
Cassia	[illegible]	Origan	[illegible]
Cinch Red	[illegible]	Pepperm't	[illegible]
Cinch Pale	[illegible]	Rosemary	[illegible]
Cinch Com	[illegible]	Sassafras	[illegible]
Black Lead	[illegible]	Sperm	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Tanners	[illegible]
East India	[illegible]	Whale	[illegible]
German	[illegible]	Winterg'n	[illegible]
Blue Mass	[illegible]	Opium	[illegible]
Blue Vir	[illegible]	Pl Paris, bbl	[illegible]
Borax ref	[illegible]	Potass	
Brims roll	[illegible]	Bichrom	[illegible]
—Flor Sul	[illegible]	Chlorate	[illegible]
Calomel A	[illegible]	Iodide	[illegible]
—English	[illegible]	Putty	[illegible]
Camp ref	[illegible]	Quin sulp	[illegible]
Canthar's	[illegible]	Rosin	[illegible]
Cham. Ger.	[illegible]	Root	
—Roman	[illegible]	Gentian	[illegible]
Chloroform	[illegible]	Ginger E I	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]	—Jamaca	[illegible]
Cochineal	[illegible]	Ipecac pwr	[illegible]
Con lye Co	[illegible]	Jalap pwr	[illegible]
Copperas	[illegible]	Liquorice	[illegible]
Cream Tar	[illegible]	Rhub E I	[illegible]
Cubebs	[illegible]	Sars Hon	[illegible]
Cudbear	[illegible]	Senega	[illegible]
Emery En	[illegible]	Valer En	[illegible]
Et Nit sp's	[illegible]	" Germ	[illegible]
—Sulph	[illegible]	Sal Ammo	[illegible]
Ext Logw	[illegible]	—Epsom	[illegible]
—Liq Cal	[illegible]	—Soda	[illegible]
—Italian	[illegible]	Seed	
—Sicily	[illegible]	Canary	[illegible]
Fustic	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Galls Ale	[illegible]	Cardamom	[illegible]
Gum		Mustard	[illegible]
Arabic sts	[illegible]	Rape	[illegible]
" White	[illegible]	Bi Carb	[illegible]
Myrrh T'k	[illegible]	Soap Cast	[illegible]
Shellac	[illegible]	—Cast W	[illegible]
Trag s'rt	[illegible]	Sugar L'd	[illegible]
" Flake	[illegible]	Turp sp gal	[illegible]
Hoffm's	[illegible]	Varnish	
Indigo Ma	[illegible]	Copal	[illegible]
Iodine re	[illegible]	—Japan	[illegible]
Junip Be	[illegible]	Damar	[illegible]
Logwood	[illegible]	Ve Red	[illegible]
Mace	[illegible]		
Madder	[illegible]		

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
April 16, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1	3-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to [illegible]	[illegible]
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	[illegible]	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to [illegible] inch	[illegible]
1⅛ to 6 by 3-16 to ⅜ inch	[illegible]		

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	[illegible]	1 to 1⅛ by 3-16 to No 12	[illegible]
1⅛ to 2½ by 3-16 to No 12	[illegible]	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	[illegible]

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
3⅛ to 4½ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
1½ to 2 inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
1¼ to 1⅜ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
⅝ to ¾ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	[illegible]	Flated and Star	[illegible]
⅝ inch	[illegible]	Lightning Rod	[illegible]
½ inch	[illegible]	Wagon box iron, ⅜ inch	[illegible]
⅜ inch	[illegible]		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	[illegible]	Heads, flanging	[illegible]
Boiler plate	[illegible]	Plow slabs	[illegible]
Heads, not flanging	[illegible]	Flow steel	[illegible]

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniat
No. 10 to 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 15 to 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 21 to 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All sheets over 26 in. wide, ⅜c ₰ lb extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
2 to 2⅛ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
3⅛ to 3⅞ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
3⅞ to 4⅛ inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]
⅝ to 9-16 inch	[illegible]	[illegible] inch	[illegible]

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	[illegible]
1⅜ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	[illegible]
1⅜, 1⅛ and 1¼ by ⅝ inch	[illegible]
1⅞ by ⅞ and ⅞ inch	[illegible]

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands ... [illegible]
Hoops ... [illegible]
All other iron, excepting sheet ... [illegible]

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with currency rate of Exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " "	4 50
6d and 7d " "	4 75
4d and 5d "	5 00
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 00	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	5 75
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 50
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 25
10d to 30d	5 25	1¼ inch	5 00
8d	5 50		
6d	5 75		
4d	6 25		

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on lls of less amount than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

Braziers Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ square foot)	[illegible]
Braziers Copper, for 10 oz and over 12 oz	[illegible]
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	[illegible]
Circles Copper, less than 4 inches diameter	[illegible]
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	[illegible]
Segment and Pattern Sheets	[illegible]
Sheathing Copper	[illegible]
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	[illegible]
Soldering Coppers	[illegible]
Copper Bottoms	[illegible]
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	[illegible]
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	[illegible]
Brass Kettles	[illegible]

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	[illegible]
Sheathing, all sizes 14x48, 18x48 by the case	[illegible]
Boiler size, 16x60, 30x60, 36x60, 30x60	[illegible]
and all sizes and gauges	[illegible]
not exceeding 14 inches wide	[illegible]
Sheets over 14 inches wide	[illegible]
A sheets lighter than 12 oz., or 14x48	[illegible]
sheets lighter than 12 oz.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
6x8 to 7x9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8x10 to 8x11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9x11 to 9x13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10x15 to 12x16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11x14 to 12x18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12x20 to 16x24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18x22 to 20x30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20x28 to 24x30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26x28 to 24x36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26x36 to 30x40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30x40 to 30x44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30x50 to 34x50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31x54 to 34x56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60 a65c per cent. to the trade.

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No 1, 44 sheetings	[illegible]	Penn Mill 3 bush bags	50
Nonatock, 4-4 sheeting	[illegible]	White Carpet chain	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Family 44 sheeting	[illegible]	Colored carpet chain	[illegible]
Juniata B. fine, 44 sheeting	[illegible]	Cotton batting	[illegible]
Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	[illegible]	Cotton twine	[illegible]
Penn Mill 3½ bush bags	[illegible]		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
April 16, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	65@68
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	65@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

THE RIVERS.

AT HOME.

The marks Thursday indicated 8 feet 6 inches and rising. The rise is from the Allegheny.

Trade on the landing was dull, freights being scarce.

The captain of the steamer Esperanza, Mr. S. P. Dunlavy, was complimented by a card from her passengers on her arrival at St. Louis. It was well deserved.

The Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, left for Nashville with a fair trip.

The Mary Miller is announced for Cincinnati this day.

The Fearless and barges leave to-day for St. Louis.

The Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is loading for St. Louis.

☞JONAS WHITCOMB'S Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

DIED.

PHILLIPS—At his residence, No. 172 Third avenue, Tuesday morning, April 14, at 3 12 o'clock, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, in the sixtieth year of his age.

COCHRAN—On Tuesday, April 14, ELIZA, wife of William F. Cochran, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

BULFORD—On Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at 1 o'clock, SIMEON BULFORD, aged seventy-one years.

BRANELY—Suddenly, Wednesday morning, April 15, MICHAEL BRANELY, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

FRASER—On Tuesday morning, April 14, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET FRASER, aged [illegible] years and ten days.

FULTON—On Thursday morning, April 9, at 7:45 o'clock, WILLIAM FULTON, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

JOHNS—On Thursday evening, April 9, at 9:30 o'clock, BLANCHE JOHNS, daughter of L. S. Johns, deceased, and Mrs H. Johns, aged twenty-two years.

HARE—On Friday morning, April 10, at 7 o'clock, EVALINE ELEANOR, infant daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Hare, aged six months and thirteen days.

McCAFFREY—On Sunday evening, April 12, at 10 o'clock, MAGGIE McCAFFREY, wife of Patrick McCaffrey, in the twenty-third year of her age.

MURRAY—Monday morning, April 13, at 3 o'clock, Miss EMMA J. MURRAY, daughter of J. G. and Elizabeth Murray, in the twentieth year of her age.

ROSS—April 13, JOHN ROSS, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

RICHTER—On Monday, April 13, at 12 o'clock A. M., MARY RICHTER, wife of Jacob Richter, aged forty-seven years.

HOLMES—Monday night, April 13, at 9 o'clock, MARY HOLMES, aged forty-seven years.

DONALDSON—On Tuesday morning, April 14, WILLIAM DONALDSON, aged eighty-five years.

CHARLES' AIR AND WATER TIGHT Cases possess advantages over all others for the purposes of interment, preservation and transportation of bodies. Can be seen and ordered at No. 183 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.
ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health, but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness, which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These detrimental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their conditions. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his mental condition. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its testiness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all about him.

A Touching Incident.

We know of a case in which all the usual means of the medicinal art had been exhausted for the cure of a young lady who was fast hastening to a consumptive's grave. Her hollow cheeks and wan appearance indicated a speedy dissolution; large quantities of pus or matter was daily coughed up from the lungs; hectic fever and exhaustive night sweats were the fearful monitors of a speedy death. In this emergency DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment were applied to, and as if by magic, the whole system began to put on a new appearance; the eye resumed its luster; the pale face was again illuminated with the glow of health; the cavities in the lungs began to heal; the fearful cough and night sweats, which were gradually but surely sapping the fountains of life, were arrested, and now there is robust and vigorous health, the result of Dr. Keyser's lung cure and restorative treatment.

Send for Dr. Keyser's treatise, to be had free at his medical office 167 LIBERTY street.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases, in all the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 1272 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible]

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1272 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays by appointment.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take, a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. nov 21-ly-Wsp

FLORENCE

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS. April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

ap 18 3mW